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No. 3

The Valley Forge of To-Day

By Henry S. Curtis, Ph. D.

It was Christmas time, and because it is the quietest and most retired spot conceivable, I slipped away to Valley Forge for a few days' rest.

Standing on the veranda of the Washington Inn preparatory to starting out, I looked up the gorge of Valley Creek towards the wooded and precipitous hill which William Penn, while lost on one of his exploring expeditions, had called Mount Misery. At my left stood Mount Joy, so-called by Penn because from its summit he caught a glimpse of the Schuylkill, and thus located himself.

It was on the shaggy slopes of Mount Joy that Washington pitched his tents, but, despite the suffering of his army during that awful winter in camp, and the grief of a nation which the spot suggests to all, the joy of Penn has prevailed, and the hill still bears the name, which is an enduring token of his gratitude.

The name—Valley Forge—suggests that the camp was located in a valley, but in reality it took its name from the Valley—the stream, or creek, which flows through a narrow gorge, between Mount Misery and Mount Joy. The camp ground on the bleak sides of Mount Joy was swept by the bitter winds which hurled themselves down the Schuylkill, and were funneled

into the narrow gorge. It formed the quadrant of a circle, whose center was the junction of the Valley and the Schuylkill, and near which the headquarters was located. Three lines of fortifications, running from the vicinity of the Valley on the one side to a point near the Schuylkill on the other, had been drawn around this center. It can readily be seen that this rendered the position easy of defense; and its location, twenty miles from Philadelphia, enabled Washington to keep an eye on the enemy.

But it proved that the enemy which the American army faced that winter was not an enemy in red coats, with powder and ball, but hunger and storm and lack of clothing. By these forces the camp was beleaguered day and night, and against their poisoned arrows the earthen breastworks and log cabins were but a scanty defense. The outer line of these fortifications has now disappeared through the cultivation of the land, but the inner line of earth works and forts is still well preserved.

The briar and bramble covered hillside, including the breastworks, now belongs to the State of Pennsylvania. The defenses are about three feet high at the highest point, and three or four feet broad. The State drives follow them closely, giving a good view to the occupants of a carriage.

Nearby is the monument to John Waterman, the only man of all the multitude who perished that winter, whose grave is marked. It was learned that he was the commissary of a Rhode Island regiment and that State voted ten thousand dollars for a memorial, but failed to secure a site. The present monument was erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In the woods across the road the foundations of the soldiers' cabins can still be seen. These cabins were built of logs, and measured twelve by fourteen feet, each cabin accommodating twelve men. That the wind might not creep in from below, the earth was excavated for about a foot and a half, and these excavations have never been entirely filled in. The army was without tents, and this method of encamping was suggested to Washington by his experience as a frontiersman.

As I stood on the hilltop the snow began to fall and the wind swept fiercely up from the Schuylkill. The flakes sifted gently down among the trees, and the scene was transformed before my eyes. In place of the barren hillside I seemed to see long avenues of log cabins; the drill of the battered troops; the half-awake groups around the fires; the ragged sentinel pacing the ramparts; the hospitals, and the long trenches of the dead.

That night I found myself alone in the living room of the inn, and, blowing out the lamp, I drew my chair close to the open fire. Outside the wind was moaning in the pine trees and pelting the snow like bullets against the window panes. What a night for a ghost from the hillside to walk abroad!

Gradually the winter of '77-'78 began to take form before me. I saw the headquarters, the camp on the rolling hillside, and the long lines of encircling ramparts.

It is a day of council, and down the Valley road come Wayne and Lafayette, while Knox and Varnum and Muhlenberg approach along the old State road. The General greets each with a stately politeness. The time is urgent and grave anxiety is on every face. The soldiers have not been paid. More than half are without shoes, or hats, or coats. They are freezing by scores in their cabins, and many must have feet or hands amputated to save their lives. The eleven hospitals are more than full, and the beat of the muffled drum ap-

pals the camp. Will they hold out? Can human fortitude and patriotism stand longer against past defeat, the rigors of the cold, the gnawings of hunger, and the presence of the Angel of Death, enduring all for a country which has shown no substantial proof of its gratitude? What is to be done? Already Washington has written to all his personal friends, telling them the state of the army, and begging for a loan or contribution of money to pay his men.

But this is only one of the problems confronting the group of officers. What of the enemy? Will there be an attack? Can five thousand half-fed, half-clad, poorly armed volunteers hold the position against the seventeen thousand British regulars in Philadelphia?

Orders have come from Congress to "carry on a winter campaign against the enemy with vigor and success." There is no need of discussing this order—all know it would be madness. Yet, to disobey may mean the removal of the command from Washington. Congress for some time has been discussing the advisability of putting Gates or Lee in his place. Washington has won no battles. On the other hand, he has been defeated at Brandywine and Germantown. Congress is tired of a Fabian policy. It wants a General who can crumple the British with one hand and throw them into the ocean.

While the officers understand fully the gravity of the situation, they do not at this time realize how much depends upon keeping that little band together. In response to the order of Congress for an advance, Washington pleads that his men "are without hats, coats, or shoes, and many of them even without shirts. Without blankets, many have to sit all night by the fire to keep from freezing. In some cabins there are not enough men with clothes to cut wood for the others. There are days when there is no food in the camp." He begs that Congress will send a committee to visit the camp.

Having thus determined matters of general policy, the Commander-in-Chief, who was a great man, rather than a great General, goes forth to inspect the army and visit the men. Passing up among the log cabins, he looks in on a group playing cards about the fire; he visits the sentinels on the ramparts, and examines the loads of provisions which have come in that morning.

He confers with the scouts who have just returned from Philadelphia, and, last of all, visits the hospitals, speaking words of encouragement and cheer to the sick.

Washington too often appears stern and distant, rather than tender, but Valley Forge saw all the tenderness of his nature. His heart was wrung by the suffering of his soldiers. If at any time the great Stuart picture was a true likeness, it was when Washington was at the bedside of his suffering men at Valley Forge. One cannot imagine that gentle expression on the face of the man who took the Hessians at Trenton, or led the charge at Princeton, or sent Lee to the rear at Monmouth.

To me, Washington seems greater at Valley Forge than at any other scene of the war. There by his own personal efforts he raised the pay of his soldiers. There he withstood Congress and brought that body to see the wisdom of his plans. There, too, he kept together, and inspired his men in the face of defeat and terrible suffering.

When I reflect that the thirteen Colonies, with a population of three million souls, were never able to muster an army of more than twenty thousand men, while the main army usually consisted of not more than half that number—when I consider in connection with this fact that the Boers, with a population but one-tenth as large, put three times the number of men in the field—when I remember that this small army of ours was so often unfed, unclothed, and unpaid—then am I tempted to think that patriotism was not always at a very high ebb from 'seventy-five to 'eighty-one. But against the men who suffered and died at Valley Forge, and the glorious veterans who survived to drive the British from Monmouth, there is no impeachment. That Valley Forge saw the noblest patriotism and heroism of the war is unquestioned by all students of history.

Lossing said, at the beginning of the last century, "If there be a spot on the face of our broad land where patriotism should delight to pile its highest monument, it should be in the bosom of the little vale on the banks of the Schuylkill." The receding years have only added to the force of this remark.

A large part of the old site, as has been said, now belongs to the State of Pennsylvania, but the memories of Valley Forge belong to the nation at large, as one of its

most priceless legacies. It is the nation's dead—its hero dead—who lie buried there.

There have been several attempts made to convert the site into a national park, and to erect an obelisk similar to Bunker Hill monument. For my own part, I hope it may become a national park, but the memorial which fits into my vision bears no resemblance to the obelisk which crowns the summit of Bunker Hill. Memorial means reminder—an aid to the memory—and a mere pile of stones, however high, has no story to tell. Only the gifted in imagination can read its language, and this language can almost as clearly be read from the field itself.

Valley Forge represents an idea. It was illumined by the lamps of sacrifice, service, love, obedience, and moral beauty. A mausoleum, or temple, to commemorate such an idea should be a truly *great* structure.

With these thoughts before me, my vision began to take definite shape, and a stately temple seemed to rise before me, standing in solitary grandeur on the hilltop. The thicket remained uncleared, and no landscape gardener had tampered with its hallowed associations. Its natural beauty invited to meditation. At intervals along the ramparts stood ragged sentries, true to life. In the woods beyond were cabins equipped as in the days of '77. In the forefront of the mausoleum, with wreath upraised, stood the Goddess of Liberty. The interior, frescoed with paintings by the great masters, represented the life of the camp in all its phases—its councils, its watchfires, its drills, its forays, its tattered sentries, the deliberations of Congress, and other great paintings picturing the scenes of that eventful winter. In the dome a wonderful painting portrayed the spirits of frost and storm contending with the spirit of man. A great lecture hall occupied one part of the building, and upon its stage historical plays were enacted and illustrated lectures given. Beside the stage stood a great organ which could howl with the wind or moan with the spirits of the dead. Both grounds and building were in charge of a professor of history.

Excursions should bring the school children here to study nature and the past together. With illustrated lectures in the hall and all the varied representations of warfare and camp life, more Revolutionary

history could be absorbed in a half-day than could be learned in an entire term in the schoolroom.

If the Government could be persuaded to erect a five million-dollar mausoleum at Valley Forge, every child and young man in the country would have a new estimate of the value of patriotism, and learn that their country honors those who truly serve

her. They would learn, moreover, to honor the Spartan spirit of endurance, and to despise the effeminacy to which the customs of our modern life of luxury is fast tending. Such a mausoleum would, to my mind, be one of the greatest and most inspiring buildings in the world, and would lend a fresh dignity to American architecture.

The Boy Scout Movement

As the founder of the Boy Scout Movement, General Baden-Powell commands attention, and the story of his life, so filled with incidents of heroism, of deeds well done, of thoughtful courtesies, of rich

so many eminent Englishmen have received their training. While there he studied with enthusiasm, played football, tramped the woods, and prepared himself for the army. At the age of nineteen he was appointed



philosophy and delightful humor is well worthy of consideration. Born in London on February 22, 1857, he came of a distinguished family. At the age of fourteen, he entered the Charterhouse school, where

sub-lieutenant of the 13th Hussars, a "crack" cavalry regiment, and sent to India. In his regiment he proved an ideal officer, always commanding the enthusiastic support of his men. He did not drink, and he

did not smoke. Always alert and cheerful, his confidence inspired others. His thoughtful interest and attention roused the greatest affection for him. His bravery and resourcefulness won admiration from all.

Superbly developed physically, his powers of endurance, and capacity for service are extraordinary. Eminently a man of determination, he enters upon every undertaking with the same resolute will which enabled him with a garrison of only 700 trained men, to hold Mafeking against 12,000 of the enemy for a period of 217 days, the longest military siege on record. When this siege was relieved the United States joined with Great Britain in hailing Baden-Powell as a hero worthy of a place in history. Following this service he was made a Major-Colonel.

Paying scant attention to the praise bestowed upon him from all quarters, the hero of Mafeking immediately set to work to organize the South African Constabulary of 10,000 men, which is considered the finest body of mounted police in the world. For several years he served as Inspector-General of this Constabulary, until appointed Inspector-General of Cavalry for Great Britain. He retired from the army in 1908, with the title of Lieutenant-General, having previously been knighted by King Edward, and has since become the greatest "boy-leader" the old world has developed.

An incident of the siege of Mafeking is said to be responsible for the birth of the idea which resulted in the Boy Scout Movement. At a critical point in the siege, messengers were imperatively needed. Every able-bodied man had been pressed into service to defend the city, and not one could be spared. Finally, following an established precedent, Lord Cecil solved the difficulty by using the boys for this service, and Sir Baden-Powell, learning how these boy scouts had saved the situation, conceived the idea of an organization of boys which would be of service in time of peace as well as in time of war. Building upon this idea, he evolved the Boy Scout Movement as it exists to-day, a movement which has well been called a stroke of genius, one of the few which light up the centuries.

In developing his idea, General Baden-Powell looked about to see what was being done by the various movements for boys already organized in the United States, and

according to his own statement, the Boy Scout Movement is a crystallization of the best methods employed by the successful leaders of these organizations. To Daniel Carter Beard, the writer-naturalist, who organized the "Sons of Daniel Boone;" Rev. Arthur W. Forbush, leader of the "Knights of King Arthur;" Ernest Thompson-Seton, organizer of the "Woodcraft Indians," and Thomas Chew, who organized the "Federated Boy's Clubs of America," the "Father" of the Boy Scout Movement declares his indebtedness for much that has proved helpful in the Boy Scout Movement, which has spread with marvelous rapidity throughout England, Scotland, Wales, Germany, France, Italy and the United States, where it is already deeply rooted. It is also well under way in Australia, Russia, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, and New Zealand, and is spreading to South America, and even to British South Africa.

The training of boys in "character" as a basis of training for any service or career, is the underlying principle of the Boy Scout Movement, which has an enrollment to-day, of over two million boys. Its slogan is, "Be Prepared."

It is an army of boys organized to make war upon the bad habits of modern civilization. Its commandments all say "do," they never say "don't." This point is emphasized by the leader, who says that "It is a method of developing among boys the manliness and character so much needed in the future citizen. To drive out a bad habit, it is necessary to inculcate a substitute, and scoutcraft is the substitute suggested. It is not in any way connected with soldiering, but is rather the work of a colonial frontiersman, coupled with a good deal of knight-errantry. It is a form of scouting which, beginning with the knights of ancient days, and continuing through the Elizabethan adventures, and our more modern explorations, is now common to our frontiersman in every corner of the world. The pioneer of civilization in Central Africa; the ranchmen and trappers of the West; the bushmen of Australia; the explorers of the Arctic and Asiatic regions; the prospectors of South Africa; missionaries in all parts of the uncivilized world, all these are "peace scouts," men accustomed to live on their own resources, taking their lives in their hands, brave and

loyal to their employers, chivalrous and helpful to each other, unselfish and reliable. It is the object of the Boy Scout Movement to train a world-wide army of boys to follow in their footsteps so far as character and manliness are concerned.

Before taking the oath, every boy must subscribe to a Scout law, which embodies and emphasizes the principles of the movement. "A scout is trustworthy," runs this law; "a scout is loyal, friendly, helpful, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean, and reverent." The Boy Scout may give his services for pay, but is forbidden to accept "tips" for courtesies. Before he can be enrolled as a tenderfoot, he must know the history of the Stars and Stripes; he must be able to tie four standard knots, and to give the Scouts' sign and salute.

Before he can become a first-class Scout, the boy must pass all sorts of tests in backwoodsmanship—a work which appeals to him. He must be able to chop down a tree, build a hut, make a tent, light a fire *without matches*, kill and cook his animal, make bread, manage a boat, swim, save life in the water, use an axe, draw a map, read a compass, send a wireless message, and many other similar requirements. In addition, he must have a balance at the savings bank; it may be only a dollar, but as an incentive to thrift, he is required to open an account. He must also learn "first aid to the injured," and to be generally helpful and useful. A first-class Scout is therefore a capable, all-round boy.

The main end and aim of the movement is to make the boys good *individual* men; self-reliant, energetic, reliable men. It aims for a better citizenship, because its leaders recognize that a nation to be great and strong, and prosperous, must depend not so much upon its fleets or its armaments, as upon the character of its citizens, and this in turn depends upon the character of each individual man.

The importance and beauty of a sense of service to others is taught as one of the great principles of the movement, and a Scout is expected to do "a good turn every day," as a part of the regular routine, following up the theory that "the only way to help a boy is to make him helpful." Life-saving medals are issued to those who risk life, and certificates to those who save life without risk. This means a great deal,

because the individual cases are severely tested. A Scout who has done a heroic deed is expected to say nothing about it.

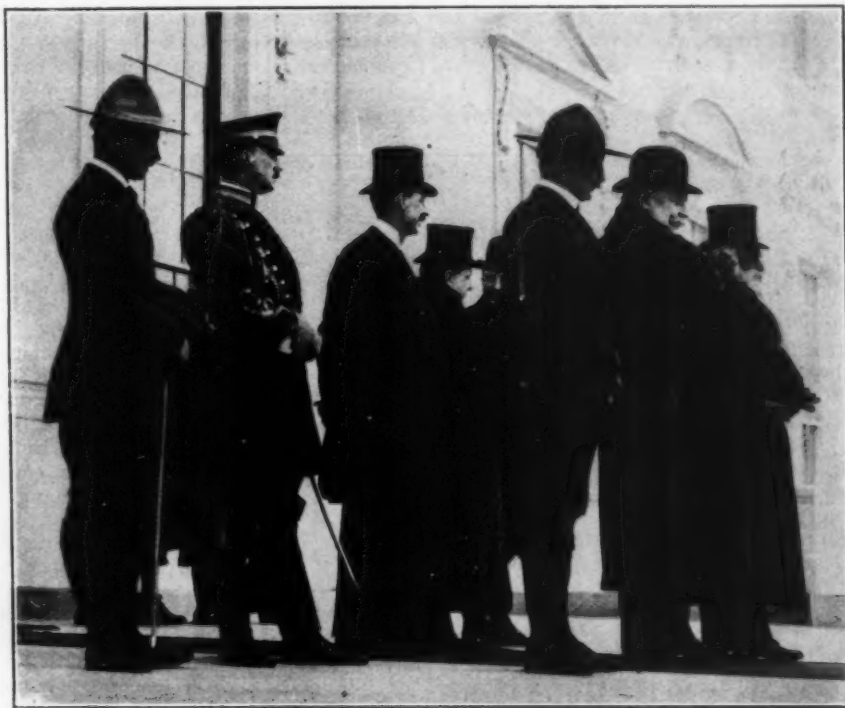
The moral training and sense of duty and discipline go on all the time. The question was asked, "When is a Boy Scout off duty?" The reply came instantly and emphatically, "Never; he is *always* on duty, whether in uniform or not." It is the business of the Boy Scout to be ready to help at any moment. He is expected to be always on the lookout for opportunities for helpfulness. The boys realize this, and the sense of responsibility and obligation becomes part of their character.

In the United States the growth of the movement has been more rapid than anywhere else in the world, the last report showing a membership of over four hundred thousand boys. With Ernest Thompson-Seton, as Chief Scout, and Daniel Carter Beard, as National Scout Commissioner, it promises to advance by leaps and bounds, as it is daily becoming better and more favorably known. Reports are coming in from cities and towns all over the country, telling what the Boy Scouts are doing, and of their recognition as a factor in the betterment of morals, and their helpfulness along many and varied lines. For example, after the great fire in Bangor, Maine, last spring, the Boy Scouts of that city, at the request of the Mayor, turned out in full force and helped the police guard the household goods piled in front of the burned houses. The Scouts of Moorhead, Minnesota, help in keeping the streets clean. In Chicago, the Boy Scouts have declared war on tree-destroying insects. In Denver a certain number of Scouts are detailed to lead the blind to and from their reading-room in the public library. In many cities and towns they are regularly co-operating with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In St. Louis, the Scouts helped the Citizens' Committee, and the charity organizations to collect money and distribute food to the hundreds of destitute persons in that city, who endured suffering and hardship because of the intense cold of the past winter. These are but instances which might be multiplied indefinitely, of the kindness, courtesy and genuine usefulness which characterize the everyday life of the true Boy Scouts.

General Baden-Powell's visit is proving

a great event for the Boy Scouts of this country. On February third, the General was received by the President of the United States, later witnessing in company with Mr. Taft, a review and demonstration by the Boy Scouts of Washington on the lawn of the White House. On a similar occasion in London on July 4, 1911, King George and Sir Baden-Powell reviewed a

ma. It was a steam-shovel in the Culebra cut. "This," said the speaker, "is the best sort of scouting, subduing the jungle, and working for the peaceful development of the world." The address was not confined to the Boy Scout propaganda, but embodied the results of his many experiences and adventures in the performance of duty in India, Africa and Great Britain.



MAJOR
BUTTS

ARTHUR
C. MOSES

BADEN
POWELL

PRESIDENT
TAFT

AMBASSADOR
BRYCE

large number of the Boy Scouts of England.

"Scouting in War and Peace" was the subject of an address delivered by the Boy Scout leader in Continental Memorial Hall, for a local charity on the occasion of his visit to Washington. The lecture was profusely illustrated, and kept the large audience thrilled by the various turns in the narrative. One especially notable picture was secured by Sir Baden-Powell on the occasion of his recent visit to Pa-

NOTE.—The editor of THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE had the pleasure of an interview with Sir Baden-Powell, immediately upon his arrival in Washington, at the New Willard Hotel. Relative to his address to be delivered in Continental Memorial Hall, Mrs. Mussey remarked that the hall had been erected by women as a memorial to the Nation's heroes. "And the Boy Scout Movement," replied its founder, "is developing heroes for the nation in coming generations."

A Tribute from the Baltimore Chapter D. A. R.

Entered into rest, October 30, 1911,
Mrs. A. Leo Knott.

Mrs. Knott was a charter member of
the National Society, D. A. R., organized
October 11, 1890.

She was elected first State Regent of
Maryland in
February, 1892,
and on March 4
of that year
founded the Bal-
timore Chapter,
the first in the
State. She held
the office of State
Regent until the
close of the year
1894.

At this time,
in recognition of
her splendid
services, she was
made Honorary
Vice-President
General of the
National Society
—a high honor,
indeed, as the
number never ex-
ceeds thirteen—
a vacancy only
occurring with
the death of a
member.

In 1899, at
the earnest solici-
tation of the
Baltimore Chapter, she accepted the office
of Regent, and for eight years worked with
untiring loyalty for its interest and success,
resigning in 1907 to take a well deserved
rest.

The membership at this time numbered
two hundred.

During her Regency of the Baltimore
Chapter her name was placed on the Roll
of Honor in Memorial Continental Hall by
her Chapter on June 3, 1907.

Not only does the Baltimore Chapter and

State of Maryland owe a debt of gratitude
to the memory of Mrs. Knott, but the Na-
tional Society as well, for her unselfish de-
votion and furtherance of patriotic work.
Aside from all the honors she so well mer-
ited, we will always lovingly cherish the
memory of Mrs.
Knott, the
woman.

Of a lovable
personality and
high Christian
character, she
won many
friends, and held
them by her gen-
tle dignity and
gracious manner.

We, the Bal-
timore Chapter,
take this oppor-
tunity to express
the sorrow felt
at her death.
Though her ac-
tive labors with
us are ended, her
sweet influence
for good will
never be lost on
those who knew
her.

MRS. ARTHUR
LEE BOS-
LEY, Re-
gent.

MRS. FRANCIS

SCRIVENER, *Vice-Regent.*

MRS. JOHN F. SIPPEL, *Recording Secre-
tary.*

MRS. JAMES M. WARWICK, *Correspond-
ing Secretary.*

MRS. R. ROSS HOLLOWAY, *Treasurer.*

MRS. GEORGE W. HODGES, *Registrar.*

MISS GRACE McCULLOUGH, *His-
torian.*

MRS. CHAS. W. BASSETT, *Honorary Re-
gent.*



MRS. A. LEO KNOTT

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A National Officer

Catherin Elliott Brown Brumbaugh, a native of Pennsylvania, was taken, when a young girl, to Elmira, N. Y., where her father, Dr. Chas. W. Brown, was a prominent physician. Here she spent her girlhood, attending St. Ursula and the Woman's College of that city. Here she married Dr. Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh, and moved to Washington, D. C., where she has been identified with various organizations looking to the betterment of the race.

Prominent among these is the National George, Jr., Republic League, of which she is the Recording Secretary.

She began her activities as a Daughter of the American Revolution in Constitution Chapter, holding the office of Registrar and then Recording Secretary, which office she resigned to become the Corresponding Secretary in the new Chapter, Livingston Manor, organized by her mother in February, 1909.

She was one year State Recording Secretary, declining re-nomination, in order to give more time to the office of Secretary to the National Magazine Committee, which office she resigned on her election to her present office.

She is National Chaplain of the Children of the American Revolution, of which her two interesting boys are enthusiastic members.

Through her father's line she is a member of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, being the Corresponding Secretary of the District of Columbia Chapter, and points with pride to her long line of ancestors on both sides of the family who did things, and feels that they have imposed upon her the task of doing what she can toward the uplift of this great nation—and that in no better way can she do this than through the Daughters of the American Revolution in whatever they may give her to do.

The work of the Registrar-General's office has greatly increased during the past ten years—keeping constantly employed ten clerks.

The number of members admitted to the organization in 1902 was 3,814, of which 49 were Real Daughters.

During 1911 there were 6,737 new members with, however, only 10 Real Daughters.

The additional papers verified in 1902 were 500, and in 1911 2,796.

All permits for Insignia and Ancestral bars are issued from this office, and during 1911 there were 2,942 Insignia permits and 1,598 for Ancestral bars, as against 1,600 Insignias and 70 Ancestral bars in 1902.



MRS. GAIVS M. BRUMBAUGH

Registrar General

The National Committee

The Real Daughter's Bust

Much interest is felt throughout the country in this ideal memorial to the Real Daughters, which will occupy a conspicuous place in the beautiful Daughters of the American Revolution Hall of Fame. The idea originated with Mrs. William Lawson Peel, was adopted by the committee on Real Daughters at the Congress of 1909, and has been worked out by Mrs. Peel and her associates since that time.

The bust is a beautiful work of art, than which nothing more symbolic or appropriate could be imagined for Memorial Continental Hall. It has been approved by the Art Committee, composed of three disinterested gentlemen experts, who must pass upon every article which goes into the building. It will be presented by Mrs. Peel at the Congress of 1912.

This bust is to be the gift of the whole National Society as a token of their regard for the Daughters of those men who fought to make us a nation. Every State and Chapter will be represented. Among those most interested have been the late Mrs. E. D. Latta, of North Carolina; Mrs. John Miller Horton, of New York; Mrs. Dunning, of Massachusetts, and the whole State of Connecticut, led by Mrs. Kinney. Connecticut has three times as many Daughters as any other State, and not a single pensioner. Each Chapter cares for its own. In many ways Connecticut has shown her interest in Real Daughters, so that a letter like this is no surprise:

"DEAR MRS. PEEL.—In response to your letter of appeal to Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Honorary State Regent of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution for contributions to be used for the purpose of presenting to Continental Hall a marble bust of the first Real Daughter, the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter of Groton and Stonington voted at its last meeting, held November 9, to send as its contribution \$7, one for each Real Daughter on the Chapter roll, though but two are now living. Believe me to be,

"Very cordially yours,

"LIZZETTE M. MACK,
"Treasurer Anna Warner Bailey Chapter,
"D. A. R."

The first Real Daughter in the National Society, Mrs. Mary Hammond Washington, an ideal Real Daughter, was fittingly chosen as the type from whose portrait the bust should be made. In her love and work for the Daughters of the American Revolution, she was second to none, and in her personality she was as nearly a National woman as possible. Her father, Col. Samuel Hammond, was born in Virginia, attained his military prominence in South Carolina, and was first territorial Governor of Missouri. Mrs. Washington was born in St. Louis, and lived and died in Macon, Ga. She was a true patriot and attended all the first meetings of the National Society in spite of her great age. She organized in Macon the Chapter which bears her name. If she had one sentiment stronger than another it was her interest in and enthusiasm for Memorial Continental Hall at its inception, for she never lived to see it completed.

The Real Daughter is the glory of every Chapter owning one, and of the National Society at large. It is hoped that every Chapter will feel honored to make a trifling offering, which any member of the committee is authorized to receive.

COMMITTEE OF REAL DAUGHTERS

Mrs. William Lawson Peel, Chairman;
Mrs. James P. Brayton, Vice-Chairman;
Mrs. Nathaniel Baxter, Jr., Mrs. E. Washington Bellamy, Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, Mrs. William Butterworth, Mrs. John G. Christopher, Mrs. Thomas Day, Mrs. James G. Dunning, Mrs. Rhett Goode, Miss Margaret B. Harvey, Mrs. John Miller Horton, Mrs. Wilbur W. Hubbard, Mrs. J. Stewart Jamieson, Mrs. Sarah T. Kinney, Mrs. Margaret M. Morehead, Mrs. Allen Putman Perley, Mrs. Laura M. Plantz, Mrs. Noble C. Shumway, Mrs. Gilbert Montague Stark, Mrs. Arthur Thumbo, Mrs. John R. Walker, National Committee.

Genealogical Notes and Queries

Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Editor,
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS.

1615. JONES.—The Historian of the Cowpen's Chapter, Spartanburg, S. C., Mrs. D. A. DuPre, states that the Mrs. Jones who made the witty retort to Tarleton, referred to in Barnes' History of the United States, was the daughter of Col. Moulfort, of Beaufort, N. C. Her sister, Mrs. Ashe, was also a noted patriotic beauty and wit.—*Gen. Ed.*

1925 (2) WRIGHT.—As the part of the Wright genealogy, relating to the Virginia and Southern branch is not yet issued, the following from the Richmond (Va.) *Times-Dispatch* of April 15, 1906, may be of interest: "James Wright, Esq., Attorney-Gen., Chief Justice, and afterwards Governor of Ga., was created Baronet Dec. 8, 1772." He m., in 1740, Sarah, only dau. and heiress of Capt. Maidman, of the British Army. She was drowned on the voyage to England in 1763. Their children were: James, Alexander (b. 1751, settled in Jamaica after the Rev., m. in 1768, Elizabeth, only child of John Izard, of S. C., and had: James, who m. Caroline Mary (dau. of John) Simmons, of S. C., and d. in 1813, leaving (1) James Alexander, the late Baronet; Elizabeth Izard, and Susan Caroline; (2) John Izard, who m. Mary (dau. of Ralph) Izard, and had John, Mary, Alexander, and Anne; (3) Charles, who was a capt. in the army, but d. s. p.; Anne, who m. Rear-Admiral Sir James Wallace; and Mary, who m. Gen. Barrows, and had a son. Sir James Wright d. in 1786, and was succeeded by his oldest son, James, who m. Mary (dau. of Governor John, of S. C.) Smith; but dying without issue in 1813, the title reverted to his grand-nephew, James Alexander, b. at Charleston, S. C., July 28, 1799, and d. unm. in 1837, when the title went to his cousin, Sir John Wright, as fourth Baronet, in 1837.—*Gen. Ed.*

1954. SILLIMAN.—Mr. Abraham Gould Silliman, Hobart, N. Y., a descendant of Jonathan Silliman, contributes the following: Jonathan Silliman, b. Aug. 30, 1742, m. Anne Abigail Diodate (b. Sept. 8, 1742). They had: Katharine, b. Aug. 18, 1762; Gold, b. Nov. 9, 1764; Ebenezer, b. May 2, 1768 (m. Anna Gold, and had: Ebenezer, b. July 29, 1795, who m. Anna Sturges) and Jonathan. Jonathan,

b. Aug. 30, 1742, was the son of Ebenezer and Abigail (Sellac) Silliman, and the line goes back to the emigrant, Daniel Silliman, of Fairfield, Conn., who was b. 1658 and d. 1690. He will be glad to correspond with C. R. H.

2012. WILLIS.—The grandfather of Nathaniel P. Willis was Nathaniel Willis, b. Boston, Mass., a member of the famous "Tea Party," editor of the third newspaper published in Ohio, *The Scioto Gazette*, of Chillicothe, then the capital of Ohio (1800). He was owner of the Boston *Independent Chronicle* during the Rev.; at the close of the War moved to Martinsburgh, W. Va., and published the *Potomac Guardian*. The above is obtained from Thwaites' "Ohio Valley Newspapers before 1812," p. 35.—*Gen. Ed.*

2090. Mr. George B. Parsons, of Burnside, N. Y., states that, although Gen. Samuel H. Parsons was drowned, a monument has been erected to his memory in Marietta, Ohio.

2109. JEWETT.—Eleazer Jewett was b. in 1704 and d. in 1747. He m. Elizabeth Griggs, who d. in 1781. The son, Thomas, d. in Vt. in 1812.—*Miss Lucy E. Plummer*, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

2160. WINANS.—Mrs. Geo. W. Herriott, Registrar of the Pittsburgh Chapter, Pa., gives some additional facts in regard to Jacob Winans. He m. (1) in 1750, and his wife d. in 1758; he m. (2), March 15, 1759, Rebecca Connet, who d. July 10, 1764. She gives this wife three children only: Nicholas, Isaac, and Matthew, and makes no mention of Abigail or Daniel. Jacob was m. (3) in 1766 in Perth Amboy, N. J., and she credits this wife with an additional child, James, b. 1767. As the question of the correct children for Rev. heroes (especially when they have so many wives) is one of the most puzzling that the Registrar General, D. A. R., has to struggle with, I give both versions, and quote the authorities for each.—*Gen. Ed.*

2169. SCOTT.—ADAMS.—Mrs. W. B. Standifer, Blakely, Ga., states that her great-grandfather, William Scott, from Louisa Co., Va., was a Rev. soldier in Col. E. Clark's command in Ga. In 1784 he m. Jane Thomas in S. C., and they had eleven children: Anne, b. 1785, m. Mr. Willingham; Daniel, b. May 31, 1787, was a physician, and m. Jenima Walker; and Isaac, their sixth child, who went to N. Y. in early manhood and lived and d. there, are all that she has record of. Dr. Daniel Scott had seven

children: Wm., Daniel, James, Samuel, John, Jane, who m. a Lindley, and Elizabeth, who m. a Jones. Mrs. Standifer would be glad to correspond with anyone who can give her the history of the Scott family before the Rev.

2204. (5) PRATT.—*Mrs. Ernest Spear*, Woodstock, Vt., writes: "Since my earliest remembrance I have occasionally been past an old wood-colored house, now unoccupied, known as the Moses Pratt House. It is said that a granddaughter of his is a member of the D. A. R."

2227. PINDALL—SHELBY.—*Mrs. E. P. Smith*, 2001 White's Ave., Austin, Texas, the State President of the Texas Society, U. D. C., spent a good deal of time some years ago in looking up the Shelby line in the different county seats. She writes that the father of Gen. Evan Shelby was also called Evan. He emigrated from Wales to this country and settled in Frederick Co., Md. His wife's name was Catherine. Their children were, so far as she was able to ascertain: Evan (Gen.) Moses (her ancestor), John, Thomas, and Mary. Moses m. Isobel —, and had: Thomas, Evan, Wm., John, Moses, Eleanor, who m. Mr. Caruthers; Mary, who m. Oliver Wiley; Catherine, Margaret, Rachel, and Isabella. Margaret, b. Dec. 16, 1772, m. Oliver Harris, and had four daughters and two sons, minors at the date of Moses Shelby's will in 1776. Mary, the sister of Gen. Evan Shelby, m. Col. Adam Alexander, one of the Signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration. John, the brother of Gen. Evan, had a dau., who m. her cousin, Maj. Evan Shelby, son of Gen. Evan Shelby. The emigrant, Evan Shelby, left no will, but Mrs. Shelby has a copy of the inventory of his estate.

2237. REDFIELD—GRINNELL.—*Mrs. Electa W. S. Lawrence*, a descendant of James Redfield and Sarah Grinnell, states that Mary, who m. Peter Hull, was not a dau. of this James, who was "of the Killingworth tribe;" but that there was another James Redfield, a cousin, who was "of the Fairfield tribe" who m. and had a family, and Mary may have been his daughter.

2264. MYERS.—Jacob, and his brothers, Michael, John, and one other, whose name I do not know, came from Holland ab. 1701-5, and landed in New York. Michael remained there while Jacob and John, after a time, moved to Philadelphia. In 1710 Jacob bought land in what is now Germantown, which remained in the family until 1826. John went further South, and his descendants are scattered throughout Va. and other parts of the South. Jacob's children were: John, Michael, George, Jacob, Barbara, and others. George, b. 1706, m. Catherine Bender, and had: Jacob, John, Michael, Heinrich, and others. Jacob, b. 1726, m. Maryan (or Marie) Wander, and had: Jacob, George, John, Mary, Michael, Daniel, and Elizabeth. He served in the Rev., and while serving, had two cousins by the same name, one from Frankford and one from Berks or Montgomery Co., who served at the same time.—*Mrs. Thomas Massey*, 2018 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

2264. MYERS.—*Mrs. Wm. R. Robertson* also

has a record of a Jacob Myers, who came from Zurich, Switzerland, which she will send to C. A. B. if desired.

2268. AUSTIN—SEYMOUR.—*Hinman's Connecticut Settlers* gives a Seth Austin, b. Dec. 14, 1731, as son of Richard Austin, Jr., and Elizabeth Jesse (?), who were m. May 5, 1726. As Richard, Jr., d. Jan. 3, 1761, he was not the Richard of Capt. Samuel Granger's Co. The name Seth Austin does not appear in "Conn. Men in the Rev."

2268. (2) AUSTIN.—Capt. Anthony Austin was the grandfather of the above Richard Austin, Jr., and d. in 1708. It was impossible for him, therefore, to have served in the Rev. His son, Richard (Capt.), was b. Sept. 22, 1666; m. Dorothy Adams, of Suffield, Jan. 12, 1698-9, and d. Oct. 29, 1733. In 1696 Anthony Austin, "with great reluctance and aversion of spirit" consented "to teach children and youth" for the sum of 20 pounds per annum. He was commander of Suffield's Co. of foot soldiers in 1681. The answers to the above two queries were sent by the Registrar of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Chapter *Mrs. George A. Wallace*, 345 Lafayette Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. One cannot help a feeling of pity for the poor children whom Capt. Anthony taught with so much "aversion of spirit."

2270. (3) RETAN.—*Mrs. Natalie R. Fernald*, 550 Shepherd St., Washington, D. C., Registrar of the Washington Heights Chapter, writes that her grandmother was a Retan, and b. at Fort Lee, N. J., the family homestead. Her name was Susan Matilda Retan (or Reton), and she was b. May 2, 1819, m. in 1832 Edwin James Mercer, and d. 1875. She was the dau. of John Reton, who m. in 1796 Susanna Storms. He was the son of Daniel Reton and his wife, Rachel Berdan. Daniel's will was filed in Hackensack, N. J., in 1825.

2286. DE HAVEN.—*Miss Anne E. Yocum*, 2702 San Jacinto St., Houston, Texas, writes that the De Haven genealogy is very incomplete, and that if C. W. B. will write to her she will be glad to give her a good deal of De Haven data that has never yet been printed.

2292. (2) KELSEY.—In Stryker's New Jersey in the Rev. there is a John Kelsey from Monmouth, N. J. (p. 652), but gives no further data: also a Benjamin Kelsey, sergeant, Livingston's Regiment, Continental Army. No dates given, no reference to family.—*Mrs. W. A. Wilcox*, Registrar Dial Rock Chapter, D. A. R.

2300. FANNING.—As the genealogy of the Fanning family gives no date for James' death, I would suggest writing the Registrar of Probate for Genesee County, N. Y., where he is said to have d., for a copy of his will.—*Gen. Ed.*

2304. (3) BLACKMAN.—Sarah Blackman, b. Dec. 1, 1770, in Peru, Mass., was the dau. of Abraham Blackman, of Peru, and his wife, Sarah Loomis (b. Dec. 2, 1743. No. 290 in Loomis Gen. Female Branches). Ezekiel Jewett, her husband, was the Ezekiel referred to in Answers of the January issue of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Their dau., Sarah m. her cousin, Abraham Blackman, son of her mother's oldest brother, Abraham Black-

man, and his wife, Rhoda Keith.—*Miss Carrie B. Jewett*, 113 Fountain St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

2305. LONG.—According to the *Times-Dispatch*, Richmond, Va., April 8, 1906, Richard Long was b. in Culpepper Co., Va., Sept. 22, 1758. In the latter part of 1775 he enlisted in the Continental Army, being in Col. Taliaferro's Regiment, and later in Col. George Gibson's Regiment, serving throughout the War; was in the battles of Germantown, Monmouth, and Yorktown. He m. his cousin, Martha Long, in Culpepper Co., and removed to Franklin Co., Ky., and later to Bedford Co., Tenn., where he d. May 30, 1848. His son, Col. Benjamin Long, who was in the War of 1812, m. Mary Moore Dickson, a granddaughter of Gen. Joseph Dickson, of N. C.—*Gen. Ed.*

2310. STARK.—William Stark, m. April 30, 1796, Olive Barber (b. Dec. 4, 1774, at Halifax, Vt., the dau. of Benjamin Barber and Mary Baker) (Hyde Gen.). I would suggest consulting Hemenway's *Vt. Gazetteer* for this line.—*Gen. Ed.*

2311. HARRIS.—There were evidently two men of the name, Arthur Harris, as well as West Harris; for in the fine index to the N. C. Archives, presented by the Vice-Pres. General from N. C., we find that the first mention of Arthur Harris was in 1713, when Maj. Christopher Gale took up land for himself, his dau., Eliza, and Arthur Harris. His name appears as a juror in 1739 from Bertie and Edgecombe Counties, and as a Justice of the Peace in 1749 for Northampton Co. There is no Rev. service given for one of the name, but his name appears on a petition in 1772 to divide Orange Co. This is evidently the younger man. West Harris was a vestryman of St. John's Parish, Granville Co., N. C., in 1746, and in 1756 he is one who "long refused to qualify as Justice of the Peace for Granville Co." While there is a West Harris who was a Second Lieut. in 1776, it is evidently his son, and not the older man.—*Gen. Ed.*

2313.—There is no published list, so far as I am aware, of those who marched on the first Alarm of Lexington, April 1775. The names of those who came over in the *Mayflower* can be found in a great many different books (see p. 273, November AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for one list). "Battles of America by Sea and Land," by Robert Tomes, published in 1878 by James S. Virtue, 12 Dey St., New York City, in two volumes, is the most comprehensive work on the subject that I know of.—*Gen. Ed.*

2319. BROOKS.—TERRELL.—While only a portion of the tradition in regard to Isaac Brooks can be verified by the N. C. Archives, an examination of the Index referred to above shows that he was a Regulator in the fifties, and must therefore have been a comparatively old man. He was in the Assembly, as stated, and also in the militia in Capt. Wm. Burney's Co. (Vol. XXII, p. 415). While the date of

the service is not given, it is recorded with other Rev. service, and evidently occurred at that time. The County Clerk of Chatham Co. might be able to give more definite information.—*Gen. Ed.*

2319. (2) TERRELL.—BROOKS.—BRANTLEY.—The only William Brantley mentioned in the N. C. Archives is Rev. Wm. Brantley, a Baptist minister.—*Gen. Ed.*

2322. WHITNEY.—WINTER.—While the Whitney genealogy makes no mention of a Jeremiah, who m. a Winter, it does speak of one who "is reported to have served in the Rev." who is said to have had three wives, the name of only one of whom, Eva Youngs, has survived (Vol. I, p. 40).—*Gen. Ed.*

2328. (7) OGDEN.—STRETCH.—There is no Stretch genealogy in the Congressional Library.—*Gen. Ed.*

2329. LYMAN.—WRIGHT.—In Mass. Archives, Vol. X, p. 72, the service of David Lyman as Lieut. of 4th Northampton Co., 2d Hampshire Co. Regiment of Mass. militia in 1776 and '77 is given. He was one of those who guarded the Hessian prisoners to Springfield after the Battle of Bennington. The *Lyman Genealogy*, by Lyman Coleman, D.D., p. 436, states: "Capt. David Lyman, one of the three sons of Benjamin, who moved from Northampton to Easthampton with his family, was b. Dec. 14, 1737; m. Sarah Wright April 12, 1763, and settled on the plain west of the village of Easthampton, where S. Mosely Lyman now lives. He d. Jan. 10, 1822, and his wife, Sarah, d. Dec. 23, 1817, aged 78. Their children, who lived to adult age, were: Sarah, b. May 6, 1769, m. Eli Brown in 1790; m. (2) Ocran Clapp in 1796; Eunice, b. Nov. 4, 1772, m. Job Strong; Rachel, b. June 11, 1776, m. Sylvester Knight; Fidelia, b. March 22, 1780, m. Solomon Pomeroy.

2329. (2) STRONG.—Job Strong, who m. Eunice Lyman mentioned above, was the son of Job and Damaris Strong. While it is true that the Strong genealogy states that he did not move to Easthampton until 1785, there is a paragraph in Mass. Archives, Vol. XV, p. 192, which should be read carefully: "Strong, Job, Southampton (probably), Private, Capt. Lemuel Pomeroy's Co., Col. John Dickerson's Regiment, enlisted Sept. 20, 1777; disch. Oct. 14, 1777; service, thirty days, under Col. Ezra May on expedition to Saratoga, including travel (112 miles) home. (Name appears twice on roll.)" Now while there was a Job Strong from Southampton, who undoubtedly was one of the men who served on that expedition, it is extremely probable that the other one was Job Strong, the husband of Damaris. In correspondence with Mr. Olin several years ago he told me that it was not at all impossible for the service really performed by two men to be all given to one in the Archives. The fact that the statement is made in the Archives that the name appears twice on roll shows that in all probability there were two men of the same name who performed the work.—*Gen. Ed.*

Work of the Chapters

(Chapter Reports Are Limited to Three Hundred Words Each)

Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton Chapter (Holland, Michigan).—On January 11, 1912, the members of Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton Chapter, D. A. R., enjoyed their fourth birthday party at the home of their Regent, Mrs. C. M. McLean.

Patriotism was the keynote of the occasion, and the National colors were everywhere in evidence, from the flagpole on the house to the tiny flags on the birthday cake in the dining room. About sixty ladies enjoyed the hospitality of the Regent, and the Daughters felt that their Revolutionary ancestors had conferred upon them enviable social privileges, as well as pride of birth.

The programme consisted of music and a one-act play, entitled "The Betrothal." The stage setting and the costumes were of the Revolutionary period.

Mrs. James P. Brayton, of Grand Rapids, former State Regent of Michigan, and now one of the Vice-Presidents General of the National Society, greeted the Daughters.

In well chosen words regarding the cause to which she has given so largely of her time, her talents, and her means, Mrs. Brayton strengthened the bond which exists between this Chapter and their official "Mother."

The singing of "Columbia" by all present closed the programme.—PEARLE M. BURKHOLDER, *Registrar*.

Colonial Chapter (Minneapolis, Minnesota).—Colonial Chapter, D. A. R., of Minneapolis, held a most interesting meeting on January 9, 1911, at the home of the Rev. Samuel M. Dick and Mrs. Dick.

A charming account of a new Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution spoon was given by Mrs. Schoonmaker, of St. Paul. The spoon shows a very beautiful design, or series of designs, appropriate to our State, and is to be placed on sale at our new Sibley House, recently acquired as a Daughter of the American Revolution museum and memorial.

The Rev. Samuel M. Dick then gave a

most delightful talk upon old china and furniture, amply illustrated with plates and other curios from his rare collection. Beautiful examples were shown of Blue Staffordshire ware, Lowestoft and other china. There were fine examples of both the amber and silver Luster ware, as well as of pewter, brass, candlesticks, and rare English pitchers or jugs. An old banjo-clock of graceful outline was greatly admired, as was also a rare old high-boy of maple wood and mahogany, pieces of great value.

Songs by Mrs. Kerwick contributed to the pleasure of a charming afternoon.

Peterborough Chapter (Peterborough, New Hampshire).—This Chapter held its annual election in June, 1911. Mrs. B. A. Alexander was re-elected Regent for the ensuing year. Nearly all of her assistants are serving with her.

We start the new year fully equipped for a profitable year's work.

The work of last year was locating the graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried in our cemeteries. On September 13 the Chapter met at the old cemetery on Smith Hill in the eastern part of the town, where the first church in the town was built in 1752, and marked twenty-nine graves with appropriate ceremonies. There are other Revolutionary graves located, which will be marked in the near future.

The Year Book, with well arranged programmes for each meeting, is very interesting, being more of local interest than Revolutionary, and yet leading toward our ancestry.

The ritual work has been adopted this year, and money has been voted to the Harrison Memorial Fund and the Martha Berry School. We have placed a framed copy of the Declaration of Independence in the High School, and subscribed for a copy of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, to be placed in our Public Library, the first free library in America, being established in 1833.

The State Conference was held in Con-

cord, our capital city, October 25. This Chapter was represented by the Regent and one delegate, and several other members were also in attendance.

Members of Chapters make no mistake when they attend our State Conference, as it creates a new interest in the work, renews old, and forms new acquaintances, and by hearing of the workings of other Chapters we gain many valuable ideas which are of great assistance to us in our own Chapter.

Our Chapter motto is: "Let our aspirations be for our country's good."

Our work: The uplifting of humanity.
—MRS. DIANTHA KYES D'ORSAY, *Historian*.

Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter (Fort Wayne, Indiana).—The Chapter has sixty-seven members, with three applications pending.

Our Regent, Mrs. Fairbank, recently entertained at a "Twelfth Night" party, by a stereopticon exhibition of historical places of the thirteen original States.

The Daughters held an interesting meeting in the relic room of the Chapter in our magnificent court house. After singing "Auld Lang Syne," with old melodeon accompaniment, several old settlers gave reminiscential talks of old fort days, which the Chapter has issued in a little monograph, "Reminiscences of Old Fort Wayne," which has been well received.

The D. A. R. relic room is a most inviting place. The walls are hung with old pictures of the fort, council house, battle grounds, portraits, framed manuscripts, and other precious documents. The cases filled with many valuable relics of various kinds—Indian relics galore, miniatures, medals, badges, money, chairs, canes, and other articles made from wood of the old fort. Ranking in first importance as a relic is the camp bed that belonged to General Anthony Wayne, and used by him through all the Revolutionary War. The bed can be taken apart and packed in a small box. It is about the size of a cot, and has a frame-work canopy, and homespun canvas cloth to lie on. Nearby is a portrait of General Anthony Wayne, and a drum which was beaten during the victorious march of General Wayne from battle of Fallen Timbers to Fort Wayne, which was left in the fort when evacuated. Also a large iron key which was used to lock the door of the fort,

spinning wheels, copper kettles, and many other curios too numerous to mention.

The Chapter has contributed to Memorial Continental Hall, and Francis Scott Key Memorial; fifty dollars to Young Women's Christian Association, and has raised six hundred dollars by selling stamps for the benefit of the Red Cross Society.

The Daughters have marked with a large boulder "Wayne Trace," on which is a bronze tablet, with the inscription:

"Wayne Trace,

Once the Indian Trail to Cincinnati;
The Route of Genl. Harmer's Army in
1790;

Of Genl. Wayne's, when leaving the
Stockade;

Christened by Major Hamtramck
'Fort Wayne' in 1799;

Also of Genl. Harrison's Army in 1812.
Erected by Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution."

The Chapter has a fund of nearly one hundred dollars, which is increased from time to time to be used to erect a shaft at Harmer's Ford.—MRS. MARTHA BRAN-
DRIFF HANNA, *Historian*.

The Berkeley Hills Chapter (Berkeley, California).—The majority of the Chapter meetings have been held at the home of our Regent, whose charm and hospitality equal that which made her great-grandmothers famous.

In May of last year she gave an elaborate reception in honor of Mrs. John F. Swift, our esteemed Vice-President-General of the National Society, and Mrs. Frederick Jewell Laird, our beloved ex-State Regent. At one meeting Mrs. Smith read a paper on "October Events of the War of the Revolution," one of a series which she has prepared and published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE during her period of office as Historian of the Santa Isabel Chapter.

On January 6 an historical meeting was held at the home of the Historian to celebrate the one hundred and fifty-second anniversary of the wedding of George Washington and Martha Custis. Mrs. C. Elwood Brown, Regent of California Chapter, read a very interesting paper on Mary Washington. Our Regent gave a paper on the history of Mt. Vernon, and the Historian read one on "The Courtship and Marriage

of George Washington and Martha Custis."

Our first anniversary was celebrated at the home of the Regent, who received her guests in Colonial costume, assisted by her daughter and members of the Chapter. Some very old and beautiful gowns of the Revolutionary period were worn.

"Jumel Mansion" was chosen by Mrs. C. Elwood Brown as the subject of a little talk. A beautiful new gavel was presented to the Regent by Mrs. William Cummings Story, of New York, made from the wood of one of the trees grown at Jumel Mansion, which was at one time Washington's headquarters.

Our Regent distributed copies of the Flag law in the schools of Berkeley.

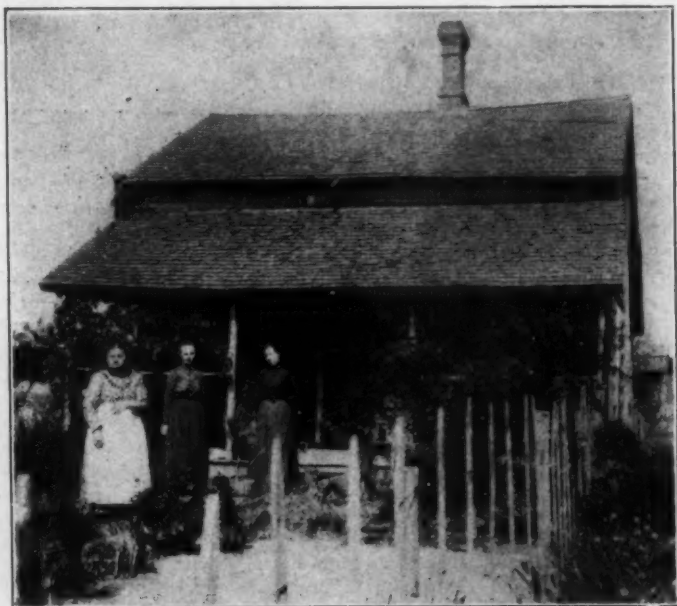
The Chapter has given fifteen dollars, which is to be added to the same amount given by Tamalpais Chapter, for the purchase of a chair for Memorial Continental Hall in Washington. — JOSEPHINE C. MINOR, *Historian*.

Carrollton Chapter (Carrollton, Missouri).—Our Chapter has been organized for four years. It was given the name Carrollton for our town, and because our first loved Regent, Mrs. Willie Eads Cason, was a descendant of the "Carrolls, of Carrollton," of Colonial and Revolutionary fame. The past two years we have had the following officers: Mrs. Bess Bowdry Dunker, Regent; Mrs. Annie Perkins Turner, Vice-Regent; Miss Edith White, Treasurer; Miss Fanny Kinsey, Secretary; Mrs. Sallie Drake Goodson, Registrar; Miss Elizabeth Austin, *Historian*.

The Chapter has taken for its literary work, Colonial and Revolutionary studies.

Prizes have been given in the public schools for patriotic essays. We have secured markers from the Government for the graves of two Revolutionary soldiers, and the June meeting was set aside for the unveiling of these markers with appropriate ceremonies.

A member, Miss Frances W. Hess, has been appointed organizing regent for her home town, Norborne, Mo. A number of new members have been received since organization, and all seem interested, all working for the uplift and betterment of



LUG CABIN HOME OF MRS. EMMELINE E. WALTON

humanity.—ELIZABETH AUSTIN, *Historian*.

Emily Virginia Mason Chapter (Hastings, Michigan).—The Emily Virginia Mason Chapter at Hastings, Mich., has been very proud in the possession of two real Daughters of the American Revolution, but on August 16, 1911, death claimed one of them, Mrs. Emmaline Edmonds Walton, who had been associated with the Chapter for nearly two years. The Chapter was represented at the funeral by the Regent and Vice-Regent. Placed among the many floral offerings on the casket was

a small silken American Flag at half-mast, and at the base of the standard was a beautiful spray of white asters, the gift of the Chapter, being tied with the blue and white official ribbon of the Society.

The Chapter has been honored several times by the presence of Mrs. Walton at their meetings, she at one time having driven a distance of thirty miles on a bitter February day to attend a reception given in honor of the first anniversary of the organization of the Chapter. She enjoyed greatly the pension granted by the National Society, and was extremely proud of her gold spoon. The Chapter enjoyed brightening her last years, and the gift of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE was greatly enjoyed. Mrs. Walton was modest and retiring by nature, and, while the honors and attentions showered upon her almost overwhelmed her at times, she received them with the genuine pleasure and appreciation of a child. She carried her seventy-seven years well, was rosy-checked, and only slightly gray.

Her father, Peter Edmonds, was of English descent, and was born in Pennsylvania, August 1, 1760, and died in Wayne County, Ohio, August 4, 1854, when ninety-four years old.

He was a private in Captain William Meyers' Company, Sixth Battalion, Northampton County Militia, Pennsylvania, of which Nicholas Kern was Colonel.

Mrs. Walton had a family of fifteen children, ten sons and five

daughters, thirteen of whom are living. She also had thirty grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.



MRS. EMMELINE WALTON

for John Paul Jones, whom he loved as a son. She told of the disappointment of Commodore Jones, and his impatience; of his picking up a copy of "Poor Richard's

Maxims," containing a paragraph which met his eye in regard to "doing things yourself," when something is needed, and which caused him to personally appeal to King Louis at court. This resulted in the gift of the ship which, in honor of Franklin's maxims, he named *Bon Homme Richard*. The striking points of the address may be summed up as follows:

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
Born in Boston in 1706.

HE WAS:

Printer, Editor, Author,
Publisher, Journalist,
Engraver, Designer,



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Mechanic, Educator, Essayist, Philosopher, Poet, Trader, Farmer, Soldier, Musician, Athlete, Reformer, Financier, Inventor, Diplomat, Philanthropist, Society Man, Scientist, Wit and Statesman.

Some of his famous words:

"We must all hang together, or we shall hang separately."

Some of his achievements:

He was the originator of the Circulating Library system of America.

He established Freemasonry on American soil.

He fought for and secured equal rights for all religious denominations under our Constitution and Flag.

He founded the American Philosophical Society.

He was the father of American science.

He was the founder of American journalism.

He will ever be the "Printer's Patron Saint."

Miss Brazier showed valuable prints and pictures from her collection of Colonial scenes used in her lecture on "The 13 Colonies."

Mrs. Clinch was made an honorary member.

Letters were read from other honorary members, and from active ones living away from the State.

There were remarks from guests, and readings by Chapter members. The souvenirs were patriotic.

Emily Virginia Mason Chapter (Hastings, Michigan).—Mrs. Emily Sayre Welter, a Real Daughter of the American Revolution, and a member of the Emily Virginia Mason Chapter, Hastings, Mich., has just passed her ninety-third birthday. Mrs. Welter is a daughter of Nathan Sayre, who served as lieutenant in the American Revolution. He was born near Elizabethtown, N. J., on June 30, 1748, and died at Scio, N. Y., April 16, 1841. He was married twice, Mrs. Welter being the daughter of his second wife. Mrs. Welter's father was seventy years old at

the time of her birth, which occurred October 30, 1818. She lives with a daughter at Ovid, Mich., and while she is almost totally blind and has been bedridden for nearly two years, she has taken a keen interest in the patriotic society to which she belongs and in the Chapter which has been honored with her membership. This Chapter has taken great pleasure in contributing toward her comfort and happiness, and she is very proud of the gold spoon presented by the National Society. She has also received the customary pension.

Mrs. Welter possesses rare Christian faith, and is a charter member of the First Baptist Church at Ovid.



MRS. EMILY SAYRE WELTER

Stuart Chapter (Wytheville, Virginia).—Mrs. Olive Wilkinson Macalester (a descendant of Brig-Gen. Thomas Holden, of Rhode Island) was first elected Regent of Stuart Chapter, N. S., D.A.R., Wytheville, Va., in 1907.

During the four terms which she served in that office she added forty-three new members to the Chapter, contributed to all the causes in which the Daughters of the American Revolution are interested, gave prizes in the public schools, held most attractive business meetings in her beautiful home, entertained the Virginia State Conference, and at her death, in 1911, left a large, enthusiastic and flourishing Chapter in a splendid financial condition.

Mrs. Macalester was handsome in person, brilliant in mind, cordial of manner, generous of heart, and endowed with an enthusiastic energy that never paused short of attainment.

She spoke seven languages fluently, had crossed the ocean nearly a score of times, and was possessed of great wealth, yet never failed in genuine admiration of her friends, nor boasted of greater kindness from fate and fortune than had been vouchsafed to her neighbors.

But greatest of all was her sympathetic

knowledge of human nature. She always divined intuitively just exactly what would give a friend the very greatest pleasure, and was happiest in conferring happiness on those she loved.

She was "Lady Bountiful" to the poor and "Fairy Godmother" to the children. A loving daughter and devoted wife, she added so much joy to every day in her home that the lives of her family seem empty without her.

As the work she has done for her beloved Stuart Chapter



MRS. OLIVE WILKINSON MACALESTER

will always live in the annals of the Daughters of the American Revolution, so has her kindness made her memory eternal in the hearts of her friends.

Stuart Chapter has presented a handsome silk flag, to be erected over the public school building of Wytheville, Va., as a memorial to Mrs. Macalester, that it may be a patriotic inspiration and testimonial of love placed where those who look upward will see it.—

ANNA GLEAVES
RICH, *Genealogist*,
Stuart Chapter, N.
S., D. A. R.

The Pioneer Mothers of America

Some years back, at one of the annual dinners of the New England Society of New York, a speaker pointed out that, while they had for years been emphasizing the virtues and commemorating the career of the Pilgrim Fathers, they had failed to give any adequate measure of honor to the "Pilgrim Mothers." "I propose," he said, "the memory of the Pilgrim Mothers—the women who endured all that the Pilgrim Fathers endured, and who endured the Pilgrim Fathers besides."

The Pioneer Mothers of America, by H. C. Green and Mary Wolcott Green, A.B., Regent of Staten Island Chapter, D. A. R., is a record of the more notable women of the early days of the country, particularly of the Colonial and Revolution-

ary periods, planned, says the preliminary announcement, for the purpose of making good a serious omission on the part of American historians. It treats of the lives of the noble women who furnished the best example of the development of American character, and is published in three octavo volumes. The introductory volume presents a record of the lives of the hardy women of Colonial days, from 1607 to 1775. Volume II deals with the patriotic women of 'seventy-six, and the practical co-operation given by them to the cause of the patriots.

Volume III is devoted to the careers of the wives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. The work is a valuable contribution to historical literature.

RANIER CHAPTER, Seattle, Wash., Mrs. William F. Prosser, Regent. They consider women in their year's work. "Rights of Women To-day as Compared with Our Revolutionary Grandmothers," "A Century's Change in the Economic Value of Women in the Home," are two subjects for discussion. The quotation for their January meeting is apt, "A spot of local history is like an inn upon an highway."

THE magazine keeps me in close touch with all that is most interesting in the Society.—
Alice Wheelock Chambers.

Important Notice

"Delegates to the Continental Congress wishing information about railroads and entertainment may apply to Mrs. H. P. McIntosh, The Oakland, Washington, D. C., Vice-Chairman R. R. Committee."

In Memoriam

MRS. EDWARD P. McCORMICK, Germantown Chapter, Germantown, Pa., died suddenly January 20. She composed one of the Pennsylvania State songs, was for years a member of the Board of Management of the Chapter, and had just been elected to the office of Historian of the Chapter. She was a most devoted and untiring worker, always laboring for the upbuilding of the Society. Her loss will be very deeply felt.

The Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, D. A. R., deeply regrets the loss of one of its members, JENNIE MAY BRAINARD CATLIN, who died November, 1911. She joined the Chapter April 2, 1909. Her Revolutionary ancestor's name was Thomas Catlin. He was second lieutenant in the Fifth Battalion, and was taken prisoner in the retreat from New York, September 15, 1776.

Since the last list of Real Daughters was published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, MRS. SUSAN POLK RAYNOR has passed to life eternal. She was the daughter of William Polk, an officer of the Revolution, and the granddaughter of Thomas Polk, who proclaimed the Mecklenburg declaration of independence. Mrs. Polk remembered the Marquis de Lafayette, who visited her father, Colonel Polk, then Governor of North Carolina in 1824. Her husband, Judge Kenneth Raynor, died many years ago. She passed her four score and ten, dying at Fort Worth, Texas. She was a member of the Mary Ishem Keith Chapter, Fort Worth, Texas. Her daughter, Mrs. Harry Hyman, is Regent of the San Antonio de Bexar Chapter.

MRS. A. B. (CLARA H. BOYER) SIBERT, a member of Manitou Chapter, Rochester, Ind., passed away at her home in Rochester, Ind., May 7, 1911. While not a charter member, yet she took great interest in the work of the Chapter, and enjoyed being with us. She will be greatly missed in our meetings.

MRS. LYMAN M. (SARAH MERRIAM) BRACKETT was born in Brandon, Vt., and passed away at her home in Rochester, Ind., on January 5, 1912. Mrs. Brackett was a charter member and First Vice-Regent of Manitou Chapter No. 840, Rochester, Ind. She was a descendant of Ebenezer Conant, of Massachusetts. Her home was always open to her church, Manitou Chapter, and social circles. She will be greatly missed in the councils of our Chapter.

MRS. HARRIETT F. CHASE died suddenly

January 7, 1912, at her home in Derry, N. H. Mrs. Chase was a charter member, and also a former Regent of Molly Reid Chapter, D. A. R. She possessed great executive ability and was a leader in religious, philanthropic, and social circles. She rarely failed to attend the annual Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her daughter, Mrs. Harriett C. Newell, is the present Regent of Molly Reid Chapter.

MRS. JULIA SPENCER ROBINSON, N. N. 11895, a charter member of Fort Armstrong Chapter, D. A. R., of Rock Island, Ill., passed away December 14, 1911. Mrs. Robinson helped organize Fort Armstrong Chapter, and was deeply interested in its work, as well as in all the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Some years ago she removed to Los Angeles, Cal., but still continued a member of Fort Armstrong Chapter. This Chapter feels that in the death of Mrs. Armstrong, we have lost a faithful member and a beloved friend.

MRS. MARY LATHAM CLARK, a charter member and former Regent of Molly Reid Chapter, Derry, N. H., died at her home on November 9, 1911. Mrs. Clark was a woman of superior intellect and versatility, a master of several languages, musician, and artist, and possessed in a rare degree the gift of friendship. Only last Easter each member of the Chapter was presented with a beautiful floral offering from her own brush. She leaves a place which no other can fill.

MRS. ESTHER MARIA CHILDS, wife of Col. Kittredge Haskins, died at her home in Brattleboro, Vt., in January, following a second attack of apoplexy. Mrs. Haskins was born in Wilmington, March 9, 1843. She was a charter member of the Brattleboro Chapter, D. A. R., and of the Colonial Dames. She also belonged to the Daughters of 1812, and the Sedgwick Relief Corps. She took great pride in the fact that her ancestors were factors in the strenuous days of Indian warfare. Her great-great-grandmother Hoyt, was captured and carried away by Indians during the massacre at South Deerfield. Mrs. Haskins gave valuable assistance to the Historian in compiling data concerning the town of Deerfield, and also assisted the late Judge Francis Crosby, of Minnesota, in compiling a list of Windham County Revolutionary soldiers. She had much to do with compiling the Childs genealogy. Mr. and Mrs. Haskins observed the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage July 1, 1910.



The National Society of the
Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1912

President General

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,

701 East Taylor Street, Bloomington, Ill., and Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

**Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of
Chapters**

MRS. HENRY L. MANN,

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General

(Term of Office Expires 1912)

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771 Myrtle Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

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1450 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

MRS. EGBERT JONES, Mississippi.
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3802 North 24th St., Omaha, Neb.

MRS. EDWARD RANDALL, Texas.
2004 Broadway, Galveston, Texas.

MRS. WILLIAM E. STANLEY, Kansas.
"Riverside," Wichita, Kan.

MISS ANNA CAROLINE BENNING, Georgia.
1420 Broad St., Columbus, Ga.

(Term of Office Expires 1913)

MISS SOPHIE WAPLES, Delaware.
901 Delaware Ave., Wilmington, Del.

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319 Birchard Ave., Fremont, Ohio.

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328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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MRS. EDWIN C. GREGORY, North Carolina.
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MRS. CHARLES B. BRYAN, Tennessee.
564 Vance St., Memphis, Tenn.

MRS. R. H. EDMONDSON, West Virginia.
271 Grand St., Morgantown, W. Va.

MISS HARRIET ISADORA LAKE, Iowa.
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Chaplain General

MISS ELISABETH F. PIERCE,

The Portner, Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary General Corresponding Secretary General

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Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

MRS. WILLIAM F. DENNIS,
Memorial Continental Hall,
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Memorial Continental Hall,
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Historian General

MRS. CHARLES WESLEY BASSETT,
2947 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

Assistant Historian General

MRS. HENRY MARTYN THOMPSON,
Franklin St., Manchester, N. H.

Librarian General

MISS AMARYLLIS GILLET,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

State Regents and State Vice-Regents—1912

ALABAMA,	MRS. RHETT GOODE, 60 Saint Emanuel St., Mobile. MRS. CHARLES J. SHARP, 1401 11th Ave., South, Birmingham.
ARIZONA,	MRS. GEORGE W. VICKERS, 394 N. 3d Ave., Phoenix. MRS. WILL CROFT BARNES, 353 N. 7th Ave., Phoenix.
ARKANSAS,	MRS. JAMES WILLIAM NOEL, 216 East 6th Ave., Pine Bluff. MRS. SAMUEL S. WASSELL, 1114 Scott St., Little Rock.
CALIFORNIA,	MRS. WILLIAM W. STILSON, 1048 W. Kensington Road, Los Angeles. MRS. JOHN SPOTTSWOOD KINKEAD, 2600 Piedmont Ave., Berkeley.
COLORADO,	MRS. FREEMAN C. ROGERS, 1112 E. 9th St., Pueblo. MRS. EUGENE R. THAYER, 1103 7th St., Greeley.
CONNECTICUT,	MRS. JOHN LAIDLAW BUEL, Litchfield. MISS CLARA LEE BOWMAN, 60 East St., Bristol.
DELAWARE,	MISS ANNA CUNNINGHAM, Smyrna. MRS. JAMES T. MASSEY, Viola.
DIST. OF COLUMBIA,	MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, "The Columbia," Washington. MRS. DEURY CONWAY LUDLOW, "The Concord," Washington.
FLORIDA,	MISS KATHRYN E. THORP, Box 197, Daytona. MRS. JOHN PICKENS TURNER, New Smyrna.
GEORGIA,	MRS. JOHN MARION GRAHAM, The Oaks, Marietta. MRS. GEORGE M. BROWN, 548 Peachtree St., Atlanta.
IDAHO,	MRS. CHARLES W. PURSELL, 916 Hays St., Boise. MRS. ADOLPH BLITZ, 1303 Hays St., Boise.
ILLINOIS,	MRS. GEORGE A. LAWRENCE, 590 N. Prairie St., Galesburg. MRS. LUTHER DERWENT, Wayside, Rockford.
INDIANA,	MRS. JOHN LEE DINWIDDIE, Fowler. MRS. WILLIAM C. BALL, Minnetrista Building, Muncie.
IOWA,	MRS. ANSON MARSTON, Ames. MRS. THOMAS METCALF, "Elmridge," Council Bluffs.
KANSAS,	MRS. GEORGE T. GUERNSEY, Ridgewood, Independence. MRS. CLARENCE S. HALL, 1025 Tennessee St., Lawrence.
KENTUCKY,	MRS. BEN JOHNSON, Bardstown. MRS. JEAN DAVIES WARREN, Danville.
LOUISIANA,	MISS VIRGINIA FAIRFAX, 1808 Carondelet St., New Orleans. MRS. JOHN ROUTH WILLIAMS, 717 Cotton St., Shreveport.
MAINE,	MRS. JOHN ALDEN MORSE, 42 Summer St., Bath. MRS. WILLIAM C. ROBINSON, North-Anson.
MARYLAND,	MRS. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Ave., Baltimore. MRS. ROBERT HOGAN, 951 Charles St., Baltimore.
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NEW JERSEY,	MRS. WILLIAM LIBBEY, Princeton.
NEW MEXICO,	MRS. CHARLES B. YARDLEY, 332 William St., East Orange.
NEW MEXICO,	MRS. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, 111 Palace Ave., Santa Fé.
NEW YORK,	MRS. SINGLETON S. ASHENFELTER, Silver City.
NEW YORK,	MRS. JOSEPH S. WOOD, 135 S. 2d Ave., Mt. Vernon.
NEW YORK,	MRS. JOSEPH B. KING, Fort Edward.
NORTH CAROLINA,	MRS. WILLIAM N. REYNOLDS, 644 West 5th St., Winston-Salem.
NORTH CAROLINA,	MRS. ARTHUR LILLINGTON SMITH, 702 N. Tryon St., Charlotte.
OHIO,	MRS. THOMAS KITE, Chelsea Place, Delhi, Cincinnati, Ohio.
OKLAHOMA,	MRS. WILLIAM J. PETTEE, 123 East 3d St., Oklahoma City.
OKLAHOMA,	MRS. JOHN D. BENEDICT, 1123 Elgin Ave., Muskogee.
OREGON,	MRS. WALLACE McCAMANT, 236 King St., Portland.
OREGON,	MRS. THOMAS C. TAYLOR, Pendleton.
PENNSYLVANIA, ...	MRS. HENRY HARRISON CUMINGS, Tidouete.
PENNSYLVANIA, ...	MISS HELEN E. C. OVERTON, Bellefonte.
RHODE ISLAND, ...	MRS. DANIEL MANN EDWARDS, Woonsocket.
RHODE ISLAND, ...	MRS. CLOVIS H. BOWEN, 74 Walcott St., Pawtucket.
SOUTH CAROLINA,	MRS. F. LOUISE MAYES, 118 Manly St., Greenville.
SOUTH CAROLINA,	MRS. A. CLARENCE LIGON, Orangeburg.
SOUTH DAKOTA, ...	MRS. STELLA MOORE KAHL, Vermillion.
SOUTH DAKOTA, ...	MRS. CRAIG S. THOMS, Vermillion.
TENNESSEE,	MRS. THOMAS DAY, 580 Poplar St., Memphis.
TENNESSEE,	MRS. HENRY CLAYBOURN HORTON, Franklin.
TEXAS,	MRS. ALVIN V. LANE, 2505 Maple Ave., Dallas.
TEXAS,	MRS. JOHN J. STEVENS, 311 Martin St., San Antonio.
UTAH,	MRS. MARY M. F. ALLEN, 525 W. Highland Ave., Redlands, Cal.
UTAH,	MRS. LEE CHARLES MILLER, 943 East 1st South St., Salt Lake City.
VERMONT,	MRS. CLAYTON NELSON North, Shoreham.
VERMONT,	MRS. JOSEPH A. DE BOER, 9 Baldwin St., Montpelier.
VIRGINIA,	MRS. SAMUEL W. JAMISON, 1016 Franklin Road, Roanoke.
VIRGINIA,	MRS. JAMES HALLIDAY McCUE, 713 Euclid Ave., Bristol, Va.-Tenn.
WASHINGTON,	MRS. WALTER J. REED, North Yakima.
WASHINGTON,	MRS. J. F. WAGNER, 503 Burke Bldg., Seattle.
WEST VIRGINIA, ...	MRS. GEORGE DE BOLT, Gaston Ave. and First St., Fairmount.
WEST VIRGINIA, ...	MRS. WILLIAM HAIMES SMITH, "The Snuggery," Parkersburg.
WISCONSIN,	MRS. EDWIN H. VAN OSTRAND, 405 Clermont Ave., Antigo.
WISCONSIN,	MRS. JOHN P. HUME, 211 Park Ave., Marshfield.
WYOMING,	MRS. HENRY B. PATTEN, 314 East 18th St., Cheyenne.
WYOMING,	MRS. FRANK W. MONDELL, New Castle.

HONORARY OFFICERS

(Elected for Life)

Honorary Presidents General

MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER,	MRS. ADLAI E. STEVENSON,	MRS. DANIEL MANNING.
MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,	MRS. DONALD McLEAN.	

Honorary President Presiding

MRS. MARY V. E. CABELL

Honorary Vice-Presidents General

MRS. ELLEN H. WALWORTH, 1894.	MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1905.
MRS. JOSHUA WILBOUR, 1895.	MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895.	MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1906.
MRS. AUGUSTA DANFORTH GIER, 1896.	MRS. DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM, 1906.
MRS. MILDRED S. MATHES, 1899.	MRS. SARA T. KINNEY, 1910.
	MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.

National Board of Management N. S., D. A. R.

Regular Meeting, Wednesday, October 4, 1911

A regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held Wednesday, October 4, 1911, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

The meeting was called to order by the President General at 10.30 a. m., the following members being present: The President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott; the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, Mrs. Henry L. Mann; the following Vice-Presidents General: Mrs. John T. Sterling, of Connecticut; Mrs. La Verne Noyes, of Illinois; Miss Ellen Mecum, of New Jersey; Mrs. Egbert Jones, of Mississippi; Mrs. George S. Shackelford, of Virginia; Mrs. Emily P. S. Moor, of Vermont; Miss Anna Caroline Benning, of Georgia; Miss Sophie Waples, of Delaware; Mrs. Allen Putnam Perley, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. James P. Brayton, of Michigan; Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, of Tennessee; the Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce; the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins; the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. William F. Dennis; the Registrar General, Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh; and the Treasurer General, Mrs. William D. Hoover; the Historian General, Mrs. Charles W. Bassett; the Assistant Historian General, Mrs. Henry M. Thompson; the Librarian General, Miss Amaryllis Gillett; the following State Regents: Mrs. John L. Buel, of Connecticut; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, of the District of Columbia; Mrs. George A. Lawrence, of Illinois; Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, of Maryland; Mrs. James G. Dunning, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Arthur M. Parker, of Michigan; Mrs. Joseph S. Wood, of New York; Mrs. Henry H. Cumings, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Alvin V. Lane, of Texas; Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison, of Virginia; Mrs. George De Bolt, of West Virginia; the following State Vice-Regents were also present: Mrs. Will Croft Barnes, of Arizona; Mrs. James T. Massey, of Delaware, and Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, of New Jersey.

The Chaplain General read Psalm 103 and the fourteenth chapter of First Corinthians, beginning with the twenty-sixth verse, and offered prayer.

The minutes of the June meeting having been approved and printed, there were none to be read at this meeting.

The President General then addressed the Board as follows: [Printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE of October, 1911.]

The Recording Secretary General gave the following report:

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Regrets for this meeting have been received by telegram from the Vice-President General of Indiana, Mrs. James M. Fowler, who had started but could not make connections on account of the railroad strike, and also from the Vice-President General of Missouri, Mrs. Ben F. Gray, Jr.; the Vice-President General of Ohio, Mrs. Clayton R. Truesdall, and of Texas, Mrs. Edward Randall. The following State Regents sent regrets: Mrs. Rhett Goode, of Alabama, who telegraphed that she had expected to come, but was detained by the sudden, severe illness of her husband; Mrs. James William Noel, of Arkansas; Mrs. John M. Graham, of Georgia; Mrs. Charles W. Pursell, of Idaho; Miss Virginia Fairfax, of Louisiana; Mrs. Chalmers M. Williamson, of Mississippi; Mrs. William N. Reynolds, of North Carolina, who was detained on account of illness; Mrs. Charles O. Norton, of Nebraska; Mrs. Joseph H. Dearborn, of New Hampshire; Mrs. George Lincoln, of Ohio; Mrs. Daniel Mann Edwards, of Rhode Island; Mrs. Clayton Nelson North, of Vermont, and Mrs. Edwin H. Van Ostrand, of Wisconsin.

The October State Conferences were the cause of the absence of several of the State Regents. Interesting programmes for the Illinois, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin Conferences, and a copy of the Proceedings of the Tenth Annual State Conference of North Carolina have been received. Year Books were sent to the Recording Secretary General by the Deborah Avery Chapter of Nebraska, the Berks County Chapter of Pennsylvania, and the Oneida Chapter of New York. A circular letter, giving preliminary information about the Third National Conservation Congress, accompanied an invitation to attend this Congress, held in Kansas City, Mo., the latter part of September.

Interesting circular letters in regard to the work of the N. S., D. A. R., Committee on the Welfare of Women and Children and of the work of the State Association for the Education of Georgia Mountaineers, have been received; also an invitation from the Janet Montgomery Chapter of Rockville, Md., to attend the exercises connected with the marking of the grave of a Revolutionary soldier. Cards for a luncheon before and a reception afterward were inclosed with the invitation to the dedication and unveiling of the memorial erected by the Asterozen Chapter of Little Falls, N. Y., to mark the site of the

old Octagon Church. A newspaper clipping received tells of the marking of a Revolutionary grave in the little cemetery below Cedar Ledge by Bradford Chapter of Canton, Pa. Chapter charters, commissions and the certificates for all members admitted at the April and June meetings have been signed. Notification cards to those elected to membership are sent immediately after each Board meeting.

The Amendments to the Constitution presented at the Twentieth Congress were prepared for the printer, and later mailed to State and Chapter Regents, and to those who had presented an amendment, but who were not included in either of these lists. The Amendment to the By-Laws, adopted by the Twentieth Congress, was printed on a slip, as directed by the Board, and pasted in the copies of the Constitution on hand.

All who have been appointed on National Committees by the President General have been sent the notification cards. A record has been kept of acceptances and regrets and the lists prepared for printing.

The Recording Secretary General did not ask at the June Board meeting for the appointment of an official stenographer, to fill the place left vacant before the Congress by the resignation of Miss Brigham, because there would be no Board meeting to report until October, and she felt that during the summer months she could attend to the work which would be attended to by an official stenographer during that time of the year. Temporary help was engaged for several days after the June Board meeting, to assist in getting out the notification cards to the 1,002 members admitted at that meeting, but during the vacation of the regular clerk, the Recording Secretary General attended to the routine work of the office without assistance.

As not more than half the time of an official stenographer would be required by this office, it was suggested that the other half of her time be given as clerk to the President General. By combining these two positions the President General would have, without increased expense, the expert clerical assistance which she should have.

The clerk of the Recording Secretary General, during her spare moments from the routine office work, has taken the Board meeting minutes and the Proceedings of past Congresses from the copies of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE being collected for that purpose. When a copy of every magazine containing minutes or proceedings has been obtained, these printed minutes and proceedings of past Congresses, up to the last two, which were indexed when published, can be bound and indexed for ready reference. This will save many hours now spent in hunting through the minutes for information for which requests are frequently received. Other work, carried on by this clerk at odd moments, is the copying of the typewritten bound volume of the Continental Hall Committee minutes. This volume belongs with the original Continental Hall Committee records kept in the

cabinet in the President General's room and a duplicate is needed for the library.

The clerk in the Curator's office is keeping up to date, for the Record Book of Gifts, the list of donors of books and the titles of their gifts.

Respectfully submitted,

MARIE WILKINSON HODGKINS,

Recording Secretary General.

The President General stated that by her work during the summer the Recording Secretary General had saved the Society more than \$400. The Vice-President General from New Jersey moved a rising vote of thanks, which was seconded by the Chaplain General and acted upon.

The report of the Recording Secretary General, upon motion of the Chaplain General, was declared adopted.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary General followed:

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The following report covers correspondence attended to and supplies sent from the office of Corresponding Secretary General from June 1, 1911, to September 30, 1911:

Total for the four months as follows:

Letters received.....	755
Letters written	808
Application blanks.....	8,623
Supplemental blanks	2,335
Constitutions	844
Circular, "H. B. M.".....	813
Miniature blanks	785
Officers' lists	748
Transfer cards	261

Respectfully submitted,

CLARA ROSSER DENNIS,

Corresponding Secretary General.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters moved that it be adopted; seconded by the Chaplain General and carried.

The Registrar General, before reading her report, stated that she was proud to say that every certificate up to date had been mailed.

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report the following:

Applications presented to the Board....	1,262
Supplemental applications verified.....	560
Original papers returned unverified.....	26
Supplemental papers returned unverified	75
Permits for the Insignia issued.....	526
Permits for the Ancestral Bars issued..	421
Permits for the Recognition Pins issued.	302
Certificates engrossed	1,670
Certificates issued	2,326
Applications of Real Daughter presented	2
Number of letters, including duplicate papers, issued	2,974
Number of cards issued.....	1,769
Original papers examined, and not yet verified	169
Supplemental papers examined, and not yet verified	380
New Records verified.....	404
Original papers awaiting Notary's seal.	5

Supplemental papers awaiting Notary's seal	1
Total number of papers verified.....	1,823
Number of application papers copied, 64, at 25 cents.....	15.00
Number of State Regents' lists copied, 1	3.00
Number of State Regents' lists copied, 1	2.50

Total\$22.50

Respectfully submitted,
CATHERIN E. B. BRUMBAUGH,
Registrar General.

Upon the request of the State Regent of New York, it was voted:

That the Board resolve itself into Committee of the Whole before acting upon certain applications for membership.

The President General requested the Chaplain General to take the chair. After about twenty minutes in the Committee of the Whole, the motion to rise and report being adopted, the Chaplain General stated that the request of the State Regent of New York had been approved.

Business being resumed, it was voted:

That the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the other applicants for membership presented by the Registrar General; and the President General declared them duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Registrar General stated that she had learned after the June Board meeting, that Mrs. Delong, admitted to membership at that meeting, had died between the time of filing her application paper and that meeting. Mrs. Delong's daughter requests that her mother's name be retained on the list of members, and that her number be retained for her.

On motion of the Registrar General, seconded by the Assistant Historian General and the Chaplain General, it was voted:

That Mrs. Delong's name be allowed to remain on the member list, as she was accepted by the June Board.

Mrs. Richard Bovee also admitted at the June Board meeting, discovered later that her father was a Revolutionary soldier, and she now wishes to be admitted as a "Real Daughter."

On motion of the State Regent of New York, seconded by the Registrar General it was voted:

That Mrs. Bovee be admitted as a Real Daughter.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters then read her report:

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: I regret to report the resignation of Mrs. Blanche Seaman Sprague as State Regent of Nevada.

Through their respective State Regents, the following Chapter Regents are presented for confirmation:

Mrs. Annie Mae C. Hankins, of Monticello, Ark.

Mrs. Harriet West Bragg, of La Junta, Col.

Mrs. Caroline M. H. Moorhead, of Ocala, Florida.

Mrs. Annie L. Hollingsworth, of Dalton, Ga.

Mrs. Fannie Barrow McLain, of Dawson, Ga.

Mrs. Mae E. Jackson, of Wendell, Idaho.

Mrs. Mary Griswold H. Selby, of Red Key, Ind.

Mrs. Clara Hamler Brownell, of Spirit Lake, Iowa.

Miss Frances E. Hall, of Fort Scott, Kan.

Mrs. Myrta McKee Ramseyer, of Emporia, Kan.

Mrs. Nellie Packard Stanley, of Winthrop, Maine.

Mrs. Marion Longfellow O'Donoghue, of Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Sally M. Humphreys Gwin, of Greenwood, Miss.

Miss Frances William Hess, of Norborne, Mo.

Mrs. Myrtle Tucker Forney, of Moberly, Mo.

Mrs. Mary P. S. Napton, of Marshall, Mo.

Mrs. May Hull Pope, of Roswell, N. Mex.

Mrs. Avis Wilcox Stebbins, of Gothenburg, Neb.

Mrs. Mallie Bowling Glenn, of Norman, Okla.

Miss Margaret Michie, of Darlington, S. C.

Mrs. Cora Keith, of Timmons ville, S. C.

Mrs. Cornelia L. W. Andrews, of League City, Texas.

Mrs. Mary Cowden, of Midland, Texas.

Mrs. Clara Rawson Dennett, of Sheboygan, Wis.

Mrs. Harriet Humphreys Whipple, of Waterloo, Wis.

Mrs. Mary Naomi Brooks, of Casper, Wyo.

Also the reappointment of: Mrs. Mattie Eleanor Trimble, of Lonoke, Ark.; Mrs. Gertrude Robinson, of Monte Vista, Col.; Mrs. Laura W. Reeves, of Newton, Iowa; Miss Mary Virginia Bryan, of Cambridge, Md.; Mrs. Annie Reavis Gist, of Falls City, Neb.

The Board is asked to authorize the formation of Chapters at: Abbeville, S. C.; Trenton, S. C.

The following Regencies have expired by limitation: Mrs. Ruth Dickinson Berry, of Bentonville, Ark.; Mrs. Jennie Wallace Morris, of Marianna, Ark.; Mrs. Johanna E. Danehower, of Osceola, Ark.; Mrs. Florence Oakes Terry, of Morrilton, Ark.; Mrs. Roberta Friend Eberhart, of Pecan Point, Ark.; Mrs. Carrie Sharp McCutchan, of Baldwin, Kan.; Mrs. Henrietta Rurant Barclay, of Stillwater, Minn.; Mrs. Juliet Cantrell Eliza-son, of Pemberton, N. J.; Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Reynolds, of Eaton, Ohio; Mrs. Maybell G. Heaton, of Yankton, S. D.

Letters received, 297; letters written, 209; officers' lists written for, 77; officers' lists received, 337; charters issued, 3.

The card catalogue reports:

Members' cards	1,002
Corrections	418
Deaths	17
Dropped	268
Marriages	203
Reinstated	18
Resigned	48
Admitted membership, June 4, 1911.....	87,482

Active membership by actual count of

Directory Committee, Sept. 30, 1911.67,271
The Chapter forming at South Bend, Ind.,
petitions the Board for the use of the name
"Schuyler Colfax," which is outside the
constitutional ruling. His services not only
to the State of Indiana, but to the nation at
large as Vice-President under Grant makes
this name an honor to the Chapter and the
Society.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN,

*Vice-President General in Charge of Organi-
zation of Chapters.*

On motion of the Recording Secretary Gen-
eral, seconded by the Corresponding Secretary
General, the report was declared adopted.

The following report was read by the Treas-
urer General, and, on motion duly seconded,
was accepted.

June 1—September 30, 1911.

CURRENT FUND.

Balance in banks at last report, May 31, 1911. \$16,206.68

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues, \$6,031, less \$589 refunded.	\$5,442.00	
Initiation fees, \$1,304, less \$19 refunded.	1,285.00	
Certificates—members	5.00	
Current interest	48.19	
D. A. R. report to Smithsonian Institution	8.86	
Directory, 1908	5.25	
Directory, 1911	47.00	
Duplicate papers and lists	28.25	
Early History	1.00	
Exchange	1.25	
Lineage books	102.90	
Magazine	4.95	
Proceedings, Twentieth Continental Congress	45.70	
Ribbon	2.17	
Rosettes	12.75	
Telephone pay stations	8.75	
Slot machine	1.85	
Statute book15	
Outstanding liabilities (to close account of Treasurer General, 1895-1897)	4.07	
	<hr/>	
	\$7,055.09	
		<hr/>
		\$7,055.09
		<hr/>
		\$23,261.77

EXPENDITURES.

Office of President General.

Clerical service	\$178.00	
	<hr/>	\$178.00

Office of Vice-President General.

Clerical service	586.00	
Lithographing and engrossing charters and commissions.	51.90	
Mailing tubes, rubber stamp, expressage, postage, cloth-lined envelopes and repairs to typewriter	36.75	
	<hr/>	674.65

Office of Recording Secretary General.

Clerical service	403.69	
Postage, rubber stamp, telegram, tin boxes, letter opener, cards, blank book and repairs to typewriter	46.55	
	<hr/>	450.24

Office of Corresponding Secretary General.

Clerical service	240.00	
Blanks and postage	121.00	
Officers' lists and blank book	105.00	
	<hr/>	466.00

Office of Registrar General.

Clerical service	2,315.92	
Bonding three clerks	10.00	
Rent deposit box and repairs to typewriter	23.85	
Cards, slips, folders and postage	25.40	
Binding 33 volumes Registrar's Records	96.75	
	<hr/>	2,471.92

Office of Treasurer General.

Clerical service.....	2,486.80	
Receipt books, blank book, cards and circulars.....	21.35	
15,000 vouchers and remittance blanks.....	106.75	
Sharpening erasers.....	.90	2,615.80

Office of Librarian General.

Clerical service.....	291.25	
Three subscriptions and binding 29 volumes.....	37.40	
Postage, expressage, and cards.....	6.33	
Reading glass, pamphlet and blank book.....	3.18	338.16

Office of Historian General.

Clerical service.....	700.00	
1,000 lineage books and boxing.....	558.00	
Postage and binding two volumes.....	38.94	
Lineage book (order canceled).....	1.00	1,297.94

Office of Assistant Historian General.

1,300 report blanks.....	14.90	14.90
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General Office.

Clerical service.....	600.00	
Messenger service.....	75.45	
Stamped envelopes.....	449.96	
Postage, telegrams, expressage and drayage.....	53.71	
Car tickets and one copy "Proceedings".....	5.50	
Petty cash receipts and bicycle repairs.....	8.95	
Office supplies.....	152.41	
Expenses Major L'Enfant Statue.....	25.00	
Committee, Child Labor.....	.50	
Committee, Finance.....	.05	
Committee, Desha Memorial.....	468.60	
Committee, Patriotic Education.....	100.00	
Committee, Preservation Historic Spots.....	41.24	
Committee, Publication.....	92.40	
Committee, Supervision.....	.75	
Committee, Welfare of Women and Children.....	65.67	2,140.19

Continental Hall.

Superintendent, watchman, fireman and telephone operator..	888.33	
Guide, carpenter, doorkeeper and charwomen.....	1,363.00	
Material for hot water to pantry and rest for heater.....	4.07	
Coffee boiler, paper napkins, tumblers, cementum, scrub brushes, canton flannel, oilcloth, cheesecloth and soap...	21.62	
Builders' hardware, lawn mower, repairs to screen door and hose connections.....	64.40	
Lumber.....	28.40	
250 chair glides and covers for chairs.....	7.58	
Grass seed.....	3.00	
Electric current, water rent and cleaning boiler.....	79.52	
Ice, water and towel service.....	97.30	
One ton coal and hauling 15 loads of ashes.....	22.00	
Paints, oils, powder, oil cans, gold leaf, chalk and alcohol..	38.40	2,617.62

Magazine.

Telegram, expressage, note heads and mounting photographs • for screen.....	8.58	
Telegrams, postage, telephones and drayage (Chairman)....	6.77	
Telegrams, postage and supplies (Editor).....	11.88	
Editorial and Genealogical departments.....	620.00	
Refunds to publisher, adjustments, lists and authors' changes	382.98	1,030.21

Certificates.

Certificates and engrossing.....	536.69	
Expressage, postage, blank book and tubes.....	207.40	
Clerical service.....	300.00	1,044.18

Support Real Daughters.

Support of Real Daughters.....	1,504.00		
		1,504.00	
<i>Twentieth Continental Congress.</i>			
48 spoons for Pages.....	72.00		
Telephone, telegrams, postage, printing, tin box and lock....	77.44		
Decorations	108.28		
		257.72	
<i>State Regents' Postage.</i>			
For 9 State Regents.....	52.00		
		52.00	
<i>Stationery.</i>			
National Officers, General Office and Committee.....	353.80		
		353.80	
<i>Stationery.</i>			
For 15 State Regents.....	145.12		
		145.12	
<i>Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment.</i>			
Gold frame (Lady Washington portrait).....	125.00		
Vacuum cleaner and motor.....	234.86		
Letter and postage box.....	35.00		
Material for screen door.....	9.35		
Filing cabinet (Registrar General).....	65.50		
Time board.....	12.50		
		482.21	
<i>Telephone.</i>			
Telephone service—4 months.....	111.96		
		111.96	
<i>Proceedings, Twentieth Continental Congress.</i>			
Telephone, postage and messenger.....	18.93		
Printing and mailing "Proceedings".....	2,125.72		
		2,144.65	
<i>Ribbon.</i>			
Six bolts D. A. R. ribbon.....	18.00		
		18.00	
<i>Spoons.</i>			
Six spoons for Real Daughters.....	14.40		
		14.40	
<i>Directory.</i>			
Account of compiling Directory.....	1,878.83		
		1,878.83	
			\$22,302.50
Transfer to Petty Cash.....			\$959.27
			325.00
Balance on hand September 30, 1911.....			\$634.27
On deposit in:			
National Metropolitan Bank.....		\$613.74	
Washington Loan & Trust Company Bank.....		20.53	
		\$634.27	
<i>Petty Cash Fund.</i>			
As at last report, May 31, 1911.....	\$175.00		
Transfer	325.00		
		\$500.00	\$500.00
<i>Fort Crailo Fund.</i>			
As at last report, May 31, 1911.....	\$58.64		
Interest59		
		\$59.23	\$59.23
<i>Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Historical Fund.</i>			
As at last report, May 31, 1911.....	\$1,432.47		
Interest	14.32		
		\$1,446.79	\$1,446.79
<i>Franco-American Fund.</i>			
As at last report, May 31, 1911.....	\$197.86		
Interest	1.98		
		\$199.84	\$199.84

Patriotic Education Fund.

RECEIPTS.

Mary Floyd Tullmadge Chapter, Connecticut.....	\$150.00	
Chief Justice Cushing Chapter, Massachusetts.....	2.00	
Prudence Wright Chapter, Massachusetts.....	50.00	
Fort Findlay Chapter, Ohio.....	20.00	
Nathaniel Massie Chapter, Ohio.....	5.00	
Western Reserve Chapter, Ohio.....	25.00	
Chickamauga Chapter, Tennessee.....	10.00	
Colonel Hardy Murfree Chapter, Tennessee.....	40.55	
Hermitage Chapter, Tennessee.....	30.00	
Shelby Chapter, Tennessee.....	5.00	
Watauga Chapter, Tennessee.....	10.00	
Fort Nelson Chapter, Virginia.....	10.00	
		\$357.55

DISBURSEMENTS.

Berry School, Georgia.....	\$162.00	
Hindman School, Kentucky.....	10.00	
Maryville College, Tennessee.....	50.00	
Rev. Frederick Lee Webb, Tennessee.....	95.55	
Rev. F. W. Neve, Mountain Missions, Virginia.....	10.00	
Southern Industrial Educational Association.....	30.00	
		\$357.55

Reported Forwarded Direct to Schools.

Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Illinois, Berry School, Georgia.....	\$50.00	
Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Illinois, Hindman School, Kentucky.....	50.00	
Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Illinois, Southern Industrial Educational Association.....	15.00	
		\$115.00

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PERMANENT FUND.

Balance in banks at last report, May 31, 1911..... \$9,900.52

RECEIPTS.

Charter fees.....	\$55.00	
Life membership fees.....	\$375.00	\$55.00
		375.00

Continental Hall Contributions.

Mrs. J. W. Johnson, express on picture for room, California.....	\$4.05	
Mrs. Lillian Rozell Messenger of Continental Chapter, chair for platform, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Caroline H. Rozell, District of Columbia.....	10.00	
Our Flag Chapter, acct. desk for room, District of Columbia.....	38.50	
Mrs. Helen P. Kane, District of Columbia.....	4.00	
Mr. Ernest L. Crandall, commission on photos of Continental Hall, District of Columbia.....	16.76	
General de Lafayette Chapter, acct. Georgia Hatcher Memorial, room, Indiana.....	25.00	
Beacon Hill Chapter, acct. room, Iowa.....	5.00	
James McElwee Chapter, Iowa.....	5.00	
James McElwee Chapter, acct. room, Iowa.....	5.00	
Stars and Stripes Chapter, acct. room, Iowa.....	7.50	
Mrs. Tabitha J. Hance of Baltimore Chapter, acct. chair and plate for banquet hall, Maryland.....	8.50	
Samuel Adams Chapter, Massachusetts.....	30.00	
Allen-Morton-Watkins Chapter, Missouri.....	25.00	
Minisink Chapter, andirons, banquet hall, New York.....	40.00	
Fort Findlay Chapter, acct. room, Ohio.....	5.00	
Lima Chapter, acct. room, Ohio.....	5.00	
Muskingum Chapter, special object, room, Ohio.....	14.00	
Pennsylvania Conference, bust, Pennsylvania.....	300.00	
Colonel Hugh White Chapter, Pennsylvania.....	5.00	
Lewis Malone Ayer Chapter, plate for chair, banquet hall, South Carolina.....	1.00	
Waupun Chapter, Wisconsin.....	10.00	

564.31

Interest on bank balance.....	45.13	
Commission on recognition pins.....	35.70	45.13
Use of building—Washington Normal School.....	71.90	35.70
		71.90
		<u>\$1,147.04</u>
		\$11,047.56

EXPENDITURES.

Interest on loan.....	\$4,046.13	
Insurance on furniture.....	62.50	
Insurance on building.....	900.00	
Life membership fee returned <i>Isaac Van Wart Chapter</i> , Ohio.....	12.50	
Curtains, picture rods and freize, room, California.....	71.40	
Chairs and carpet—box, Colorado.....	135.50	
Cabinet and curtains—room, District of Columbia.....	25.80	
Glass for desk—room, Illinois.....	21.50	
Desk, table and rugs—room, Iowa.....	205.00	
Carpet—box, Kentucky.....	55.50	
Platform chair—Mrs. Laura Lister Alexander, Louisiana.....	10.00	
Coat-of-arms, table, mirror, rug and andirons—room, Maine.....	411.00	
Carpet, chairs, costumer and plates—box, Massachusetts.....	136.25	
Platform chair— <i>John Hancock Chapter</i> , Massachusetts.....	19.00	
Rug—room, Michigan.....	160.00	
Curtains, rug, table and expressage—room, Missouri.....	49.19	
Cases and brass fender—museum, New York.....	328.25	
Plate for banquet hall chair, New York.....	1.00	
Tinting walls—room, Tennessee.....	59.00	
Mirror—room, Texas.....	42.00	
Mirror—room, Virginia.....	40.00	
Carpet and chairs—box, Wisconsin.....	135.50	
	<u>\$6,927.02</u>	\$6,927.02
Balance on hand September 30, 1911.....		\$4,120.54
On deposit in:		
American Security and Trust Company Bank.....	\$4,015.63	
National Savings and Trust Company Bank.....	104.91	
	<u>\$4,120.54</u>	\$4,120.54
Cash balance on deposit in banks, September 30, 1911.....		
PERMANENT INVESTMENT.		
\$25,000 par value R. R. bonds, cost.....	\$24,477.10	
Less net proceeds from sale of \$10,000 par value U. P.		
R. R. bonds.....	\$10,298.50	
Less net proceeds from sale of \$10,000 par value B. & O.		
R. R. bonds.....	10,259.89	
Less net proceeds from sale of \$2,000 par value Chicago &		
Alton R. R. bonds.....	1,603.87	
	<u>22,162.26</u>	2,314.84
Total Permanent Fund, Cash and Investments.....		<u>\$6,435.38</u>

Respectfully submitted,
 LULA REEVE HOOVER,
 Treasurer General.

Upon motion of the State Regent of New York, it was voted:

"That the Fort Crailo Fund be transferred to the Permanent Fund."

The President General stated that, considering the frequent reports given by the Treas-

urer General, it was difficult to understand the ignorance existing throughout the country regarding the state of our finances. In response to repeated requests for information, the Audit Company had at her request, made out the following statement, a copy of which was passed around:

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL.

From the Receipt of the First Sum for the Permanent (Memorial Continental Hall) Fund, November 24, 1890, to August 31, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Contributions from Chapters	\$194,063.42
Contributions from individuals, etc.	71,282.18
	<hr/>
Life membership and charter fees.....	\$265,345.60
Sales, commissions, interest, etc.....	35,011.50
From notes payable, secured by deed of trust.....	56,258.39
Transferred from current fund by resolutions, Continental Congress	185,000.00
From current fund—miscellaneous.....	137,116.13
	4,001.83
	<hr/>
Total receipts.....	\$682,733.45

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cost of grounds	\$50,548.42
Cost of building	518,070.69
Cost of fittings and equipment.....	59,691.73
Cost of furniture and furnishings.....	25,182.72
	<hr/>

Total cost (see note).....\$650,493.56

OTHER PAYMENTS FROM PERMANENT FUND.

Notes payable, on account.....	\$15,000.00
Interest on notes payable, after completion of building to June 10, 1911..	11,906.55
Miscellaneous	417.80
	<hr/>

Total disbursements.....\$677,817.91

Cash on hand, permanent fund, August 31, 1911.....\$4,915.54

MEMORANDUM.

Unpaid bills, August 31, 1911, for furniture, etc., recently installed, approximately	\$2,000.00
Balance due on notes payable, August 31, 1911.....	170,000.00
Interest on notes payable, June 10 to December 31, 1911.....	4,845.83
	<hr/>
	\$176,845.83

LESS.

Cash on hand, permanent fund, August 31, 1911 (as above).....	\$4,915.54
Securities on hand permanent fund, August 31, 1911 (book value).....	2,314.84
	<hr/>
	7,230.38

Unpaid balance.....\$169,615.45

OTHER AVAILABLE CREDITS.

The receipts for Life Membership and Charter Fees, Sales and Commissions, and Continental Hall Contributions from September 1 to December 31, 1911, may be considered as available at the latter date, in reduction of the Unpaid Balance shown above.

Note.—Any furnishings that may have been purchased through outside sources and donated to the Society are not included in this statement; not being a part of the records of the Treasurer General's office.

The President General, continuing, said that a copy of this statement would be sent out by Mrs. Block with each of the certificates of Liquidation and Endowment Fund, and a number of copies would also be printed for general circulation. The bill of the Audit Company for preparing this statement is \$100. On motion of the State Regent of Virginia, seconded by the Vice-President General of Pennsylvania, with a rising vote of thanks to the President General, it was voted:

"That the Treasurer General be authorized to pay the bill of the Audit Company for preparing the statement in regard to receipts and disbursements of the Permanent Fund."

The list of deceased members being read, the Board arose in token of sympathy. The Vice-President General of New Jersey stated that Miss Mary H. Smith, who had died in Salem, N. J., at the age of 94, had joined the Society at the age of 91, which was rather unusual. The State Regent of Michigan spoke of Michigan's loss in the death of a Real Daughter, Mrs. Emmaline E. Walton, a member of the Emily Virginia Mason Chapter. Mrs. Walton passed away at the age of 87. Her father had been a member of the militia companies of Pennsylvania, and she was the recipient of the pension from this National Board.

The State Regent of Massachusetts stated that the loss from the Massachusetts membership by death during the past year was 76. Of this number were Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the founder of Old South Chapter; Mrs. Goodrich, of Paul Revere Chapter, and three Real Daughters. The distinguished woman, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, died last October, and the State Regent of Massachusetts asked that upon this the anniversary of her death appropriate resolutions be passed by the National Board.

On motion of the Assistant Historian General, it was voted:

"That the President General appoint a committee to have charge of writing such resolutions."

The President General then appointed the State Regent of Massachusetts chairman, and the Assistant Historian General and the Chaplain General as members of this committee.

The Historian General reported as follows: I wish to bring before the National Board the names of 3,000 men recored in the militia of Maryland in 1777-1778—3,000 hitherto unpublished names. I have the pleasure also to present to you what is, I believe, perhaps the most valuable record that has come through any Chapter; it has come through the genealogist of the Baltimore Chapter. She has ferreted it out, from musty old boxes, hitherto hidden away—from papers falling now absolutely into decay—looked at under the strongest lens to decipher the name—put together from pieces that were fallen away—so fragile that in six months there would not be a scrap left—3,000 men—names from one county in Maryland alone; something to be a foundation for the suggestion which I am to

make as to the collecting of records in every State.

The clerk of courts in every county of Maryland has had an appealing request sent to him from the Historian General's office, asking for the preservation of the records in every county in Maryland. I believe to-day there is no State more thoroughly aroused in the preservation of records than the State of Maryland.

As to the real business, the work of this office—as you know, it is done by those efficient and capable women who are sitting there day after day and working. The efficiency in the office—the principal instrument on which it seems necessary to depend, is exactness and accuracy—not only what has been done, what is being done, but what ought to be done—and I take it to be my office to point out what perhaps ought to be done, and let those valuable women do it.

I present to you the second volume of "Colonial Families of the United States of America." We have the gift from Mr. George MacKenzie, who presented to the Memorial Continental Hall at the National Congress, Vol. I.—two gifts of the greatest value.

We also have from Mr. Magruder the "Life of Colonel Joseph Belt," a hitherto unpublished record and a valuable addition to our library.

I bring this report, not to show what the Baltimore Chapter has done—except to have you do it also. What one Chapter has done any Chapter may do in a corresponding way, perhaps not to the same extent it has been done in Baltimore. It has been said to me that fifty applications have been made from the Patriots' List since June. I was entertaining some callers one day, and three out of five of my callers found their ancestors, that they had never been able to find elsewhere. The Patriots' List of Maryland is an unusually valuable work. A library in Chicago wrote that it would rather have something to ferret out from Maryland or Virginia now than any other States, because there was now something to go to. This will be presented, and copies made, to any historical society or library that wants it. This is a gift to the National Society, where I want every gift of Chapters to come. Then when they come in, I think they should be given to the Historian General's office—there to be tabulated and kept, in the Bureau of Record, to be established as a department in the Historian General's office.

The report of the office is on the Lineage Book. Every effort has been made to complete the thirty-third volume of the lineage books; we are only waiting replies to postals sent in May, repeated in September as reminders, before the volume will be complete for publication.

Inquiries have come to me from every State, from every quarter of this country, even during the summer months. The most illuminating inquiry was from St. Louis, and I hope some time to read that letter, asking: "Will you please tell me what data the Society has

on the part which the French played in American history?" Where should I turn? What data have we? Is not that a legitimate question, if so? The fundamental importance of this office ought to be made plainer. Should the Historian General's office be ready with suggestions for study along historic lines?

The office of the Historian General ought to be made the clearing house for all valuable collected data, and to this end every Chapter in this country should co-operate with the Historian General in collecting a library of Revolutionary history such as this country does not contain. It can be done, and this is my recommendation, Madam President General: That every Chapter Historian be made a member of a National Committee on Historical Research.

I believe that the office of Librarian General and Historian General ought to be practically one in collecting historical data. In other words, that we should work absolutely in harmony, and that what the Librarian General can collect ought to be listed and tabulated with all that the Historian General collects—looking toward the foundation of a Bureau of Records. I have brought what has been published to present to you, as a first step toward a "Bureau of Records of Revolutionary Time."

The work of this committee should be first the preservation of court records. Now, in every State in the Union the careful listing and the possible copying of all the records should be begun—it looks like a formidable undertaking—simply stupefying unless made possible by a practical system of procedure. Some of the colonies are richer than the States are, but the work done by one woman in a Chapter in Maryland is a proof of the possibility of it. The expense? Yes, I think that ought to be borne by the Chapter. I believe it a work the Chapter should be heart and soul interested in.

Here is a tabulated report of all that has been done in Maryland, and a letter of advice to me as your Historian General:

"I want to say that as life is uncertain do not—should I be called away—forget that in the Maryland Historical Society alone there is a veritable gold mine of unpublished records."

There are mentioned on this slip of paper a list of some of the original petitions of Colonial families in Maryland to the courts of justice for support of families made by wives whose husbands and sons fought in the Revolution—hitherto unpublished records, waiting for the light of day.

I have here, from Frederick County, in Maryland, an authentic list of unpublished records, given to us out of the dust of time—92 names here published members of the Flying Camp in the State of Maryland. I am only waiting to get out of Maryland to tell this, as other States are just as rich—and perhaps richer. The office will do the real work, of course, in collecting and collaborating all this data. The Baltimore Chapter presents it.

Here is something that is very wonderful. It shall be turned over to the magazine as something that I cannot handle. I am in receipt, from Boonesboro, of something I did not know about—the history of the first monument to George Washington—now falling into decay. Did you know there was a first monument of George Washington at Boonesboro? This letter asks the co-operation of this Historical Society. The monument is fallen into decay, and a minister has written this letter, asking the attention of the Daughters of the American Revolution to this. I would like this subject taken up in our own magazine.

If the purpose and the effort in all Chapters was to realize, in their historical work, that they are parts of a national historical organization—standing pre-eminently for a defined historical department—do you not think it would give us a little bit more of a foundation of strength to work upon? That is the proposition I send to you; and in the Chapters the simplest thing, or the most comprehensive work done, would go at once to augment the national claim to being the greatest and most efficient historical society of America. I ask your attention to that one claim—that you can help me in some way to bring every Chapter Historian into direct and immediate communication, bringing all power, all data, and all strength to the National Society.

MARY C. BASSETT,
Historian General.

The President General stated that the work brought before the Board by this thrilling and wonderfully magnetic report had been accomplished by the Historian General while recovering from a dangerous operation. The Vice-President General of Tennessee moved a rising vote of thanks.

The State Regent of Massachusetts suggested that the Historian General send a special communication to every State Regent, and then spoke of the work of the Massachusetts Committee on Real Daughters, which is collecting material to complete a history of the more than 300 "Real Daughters" of Massachusetts. This history is to contain as many portraits as possible, and information about the Revolutionary ancestry and ancestral homes. A copy will be presented to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, when completed and published. A Chapter at Woburn, Mass., is compiling a very attractive history of every man who served in the Revolution from the original town of Woburn.

The Vice-President General of Mississippi said that if she understood the matter correctly, the Historian General recommended the appointment of a Committee on Historical Research, which committee shall consist of the Historian of each Chapter.

The State Regent of Connecticut suggested that the Board send its thanks and appreciation for the gifts presented to the Society through the Historian General.

On motion of the Vice-President General

of Connecticut, seconded by the Vice-President General of New Jersey and the State Regent of Connecticut, it was voted:

"That the Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, return thanks to Mr. Magruder and Mr. MacKenzie for their gifts and a most appreciative note of thanks to Baltimore Chapter, especially to Mrs. George Hodges, for the magnificent gift of the list of patriots hitherto unknown."

On motion of the Assistant Historian General, seconded by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, it was voted:

"The adoption of the Historian General's report with the recommendation."

The Assistant Historian General stated that she had discovered what her special duties are, and read the following report:

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

I have the honor to report 48 State Regents' letters, 1,162 Chapter Regents' letters, referring to Smithsonian Report, signed and mailed; a condensed report of the Continental Congress edited and practically typewritten.

Respectfully submitted,
ELLEN STRAW THOMPSON,
Assistant Historian General.

On motion of the State Regent of the District of Columbia, seconded by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, it was voted:

"That the report of the Assistant Historian General be accepted."

The Librarian General read the following report, which was adopted:

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the accessions to the library since the June meeting as follows:

BOOKS.

The United States of America. Edited by William T. Harris, Edward E. Hale, and others. Five volumes. New York, 1906. Presented by Frederick W. Wilson.

Pension Applications. Volumes VIII and IX. Volume VIII received through the Registrar General's office, Volume IX received through the Historian General's office.

True Christianity. By Johan Arndt. Published prior to 1621. Presented by Mrs. Clayton Emig. Placed in the museum.

The Beginnings of Public Education in North Carolina. A documentary history, 1790-1840. By Charles L. Coon. Two volumes. Raleigh, 1898.

The Correspondence of Jonathan Worth. Collected and edited by J. G. de Roulhac Hamilton. Two volumes. Raleigh, 1909.

Canova's Statue of Washington. By R. D. W. Connor. Raleigh, 1910.

Addresses at the Unveiling of the Bust of William A. Graham. By the North Carolina Historical Commission. Raleigh, 1910.

The last four presented by the North Carolina Historical Commission.

Revolutionary Soldiers in Alabama; Being a List of Names, Compiled from Authentic

Sources of Soldiers of the American Revolution Who Resided in the State of Alabama. Compiled by Thomas M. Owen. Montgomery, 1911. Presented by Mrs. J. Morgan Smith.

Report of the American Historical Association for 1908. Volume II. Parts II. and III. Washington, 1911. Received in exchange.

Boston Early Records. Volume XXXIX. Selectmen's Minutes, 1818-1823. Boston, 1909. Presented by Hon. Edward McGlenen.

Barratt's Chapel and Methodism. By Norris S. Barratt. Wilmington, 1911. Presented by the author.

Bradford County Historical Society Annual, Containing Papers on Local History and Genealogy. Four numbers. Towanda, 1906, 1908-1910. Presented by Bradford County Historical Society, through Mrs. G. M. Brumbaugh.

Reports of the American Historical Association for the Years 1903-1906. Seven volumes. Washington, 1904-1908. Presented by Mrs. Woodbury Pulsifer.

An Old New England Church. By Frank S. Child. Fairfield, 1910. Presented by author, through Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

The Cherry Valley Massacre. By Mary S. Leaning. Cherry Valley, 1907. Presented by the author.

History of Cherry Valley, 1740-1898. By John Sawyer. Cherry Valley, 1898. Presented by Mrs. Mary S. Leaning.

Foote Family. By Abram W. Foote. Rutland, 1907. Received in exchange.

Historical Sketches of the Campbell, Pilcher, and Kindred Families. By Margaret Campbell Pilcher. Nashville, 1911. Presented by the author.

Bibliography of New England Soldiers. By Mary Ellen Baker. Boston, 1911. Received in exchange.

Bibliography of Maryland History. By Margaret E. R. Hodges. Presented by the compiler.

Register and Manual of the State of Connecticut. Hartford, 1911. Received in exchange.

Proceedings of the N. S. D. A. R., Continental Congress, April, 1911. Washington, 1911. Presented by Byron S. Adams.

Proceedings of the Thirteenth Conference of the Georgia Chapters, N. S. D. A. R., November, 1910. Presented by the Georgia D. A. R.

Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association, 1910. Received in exchange.

Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society. Third Series. Volume VI. Newark, 1910. Received in exchange.

Illinois State Historical Society Transactions. Springfield, 1910. Presented by Illinois State Historical Library.

Catalogue of Pamphlets, Journals and Reports in Dominion Archives. Ottawa, 1911. Presented by the archivist of Canada.

Precursors of Jacques Cartier. Edited by H. P. Biggar. Ottawa, 1911. Presented by the archivist of Canada.

The McNary Family, with Trees and His-

tory. Pittsburgh, n. d. Presented by Mrs. Daisy D. Bright.

The Wilson Family. By John H. Nelson. Washington, 1911. Presented by the author.

Lineage Books. N. S. D. A. R. Volume XXXII. Washington, 1911. Two copies. Presented by the Society.

Virginia County Records. Volume VI. Hasbrouck Heights, 1910. Purchased.

Quarterly Texas State Historical Association. Austin, 1910. Volume XIV. Received in exchange.

Some Historical Spots in Lower Merion Township. By Mrs. Dora Harvey Develin. Presented by the author.

Horseshoe Robinson. A Tale of the Tory Ascendancy in South Carolina in 1780. By John P. Kennedy. Presented by Mrs. L. D. Childs.

History of the Town of Groton, Including Pepperell and Shirley. By Caleb Butler. Boston, 1848. Presented by Mrs. Elizabeth B. Heald, member of the Prudence Wright Chapter, of Pepperell.

PAMPHLETS.

Some Problems in National Economics. Commencement address before the Alumni of Knox College, June, 1911, by George A. Lawrence. Presented by Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr.

Programme for Third Continental Congress. N. S. D. A. R., February, 1894.

Invitation of the Dolly Madison Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., for December 16, 1892. Both presented by Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

May, 1911, Number of Magazine of History Containing an Account of the Work of the Pennsylvania "Daughters." Presented by Mrs. Dora Harvey Develin.

Dromgold Genealogy. By Leilia Dromgold Emig. Presented by the author.

Report of the Bassett Family Association for 1899. Same for 1902. Both presented by Miss Ethlyn Bassett Hall.

Proceedings of the Mississippi State Conference, D. A. R., 1911. Presented by Mrs. Chalmers Meek Williamson.

From the North Carolina Historical Commission were received the following eleven pamphlets:

Memorial Day. An interpretation. By R. D. W. Connor. Raleigh, 1909.

North Carolina's Priority in the Demand for a Declaration of Independence. By R. D. W. Connor. Raleigh, 1909.

North Carolina Historical Commission, Creation and Organization; Duties and Powers, Plans and Purposes. Prepared by R. D. W. Connor. Raleigh, 1907.

North Carolina Historical Exhibit at the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition. Prepared by Mary Hilliard Hinton. Raleigh, 1908.

David Paton, Architect of the North Carolina State Capitol. An address by Samuel A. Ashe. Raleigh, 1909.

The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, 1666-1909. By J. Bryan Grimes. Raleigh, 1909.

Significance of History in a Democracy. By C. Alphonso Smith. Raleigh, 1909.

Third Biennial Report of the North Carolina Historical Commission, 1908-1910. Raleigh, 1910.

Addresses at the Unveiling of the Bust of Matt W. Ransom by the North Carolina Historical Commission. Raleigh, 1911.

Bradford County (Pa.) Historical Society Souvenir Programme. Home Coming and Old People's Days, June 24-26, 1909, and June 23-25, 1910. Two numbers. Towanda, 1909, 1910. Presented by Mrs. G. M. Brumbaugh.

Year Book of Connecticut D. R. R., 1911, 1912. Presented by Mrs. W. T. Browne.

Year Book of the Society of Genealogists of London. London, 1911. Presented by Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

Sketch of Lewis Patrick Phillips. By Holldridge Ozro Collins. Los Angeles, 1911. Presented by the author.

Marking the Natchez Trace. By Eron Opha Gregory. Presented by Mrs. Chalmers Meek Williamson.

Chart of the Grannis Family. By Sidney S. Grannis. Presented by the author.

Report of the Work of the Connecticut D. A. R., March, 1910; March, 1911. By Elizabeth C. Barney Buel. Presented by Mrs. Buel.

Proceedings of the North Carolina D. A. R. Congress, 1910. Presented by Miss Mary Wilcox.

Programme of the Vermont D. A. R. Conference, October 26, 1910. Presented by the Vermont D. A. R.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Indiana Sons of the Revolution, 1911. Presented.

Pensions for Army Nurses. By Anita Newcomb McGee.

Facts About the Army Canteen. By Anita Newcomb McGee. The last two presented by Dr. McGee, through Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

Proceedings of the Third State Conference of the Arkansas D. A. R., 1911. Presented.

Year books were received from 28 chapters.

PERIODICALS.

American Monthly Magazine. June-September

American Catholic Historical Researches, October

Bulletin New York Public Library, June-September

Illinois State Historical Society Journal. July

Mayflower Descendant. January, April, July

Missouri Historical Review. July

Missouri Historical Society Collections, No. 3, Vol. III

New England Family History. July

New England Historical and Genealogical

Register October, July

New York Genealogical and Biographical

Record July

North Carolina Booklet. July

Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quar-

terly April-July

South Carolina Historical and Genealog-

ical Magazine July

Texas State Historical Association Quar-

terly July

Virginia County Records. March

Virginia Magazine of History and Biog-

raphy July

William and Mary College Quarterly. July

The above list includes 54 books, 59 pamphlets and 24 periodicals. Forty-seven books were presented, 6 received in exchange, 1 purchased, 56 pamphlets were presented.

Thanks to the kindness of "Daughters" and other friends of the Society the library has received many valuable accessions during the past months.

Lists of books, relating to the several States and especially needed, have been prepared, which I will be pleased to send whenever requested.

Many of the Chapter year books received were not the size adopted at the Continental Congress of 1910—viz., $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide by $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. This is to be regretted, as they cannot be included in the bound volumes with the others.

Any member of the Society who does not wish to bind their magazines would confer a favor by sending them to the library. This request applies not alone to the AMERICAN MONTHLY, but to all magazines published by historical societies or any relating to history and genealogy.

Respectfully submitted,
AMARYLLIS GILLET,
Librarian General.

The Librarian General, as chairman of the Finance Committee, reported as follows:
Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Your Finance Committee reports bills authorized during the months of June, July, August and September, 1911, to the amount of \$23,353.12. The largest items comprising this amount being:

Payroll	\$10,707.15
Support of Real Daughters	1,504.00
Postage, which includes stamped envelopes and State Regent's postage.	723.84

Considerable time is consumed in signing the forty or fifty vouchers for pensions of Real Daughters, and frequently expense of postage and messenger; therefore I ask the sanction of the Board for the use of a stamp for this purpose by some authorized clerk in the building.

Respectfully submitted,
AMARYLLIS GILLET, Chairman.
MABEL G. SWORMSTEDT,
ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY,
A. P. JAMISON.

The motion of the Vice-President General of Michigan being seconded, it was voted:

"That permission to use a stamp as requested be granted."

The Recording Secretary General stated that the copies of the proof of the National Committee lists had just been received from the printer, and asked that the members of the Board call the attention of the Recording Secretary General to all corrections needed before the final order to print is given.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters called attention to the Chapter petition for the name of Schuyler Colfax contained in her report.

On motion of the Recording Secretary General, seconded by the Registrar General, it was voted:

"That this request be granted."

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters presented to the Board a new wording, which had been suggested for the card of notification sent from her office to those authorized by the Board to organize Chapters. The old as well as the new form suggested having been read to the Board, it was voted:

"To retain the old form."

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters then presented another suggestion, which was in regard to cards which could be sent from her office when information, as to the full names of our members, is needed.

On motion of the Vice-President General of Georgia, seconded by the Vice-President General of Connecticut, it was voted:

"That the cards submitted by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters be adopted."

The Librarian General asked that those who do not care to keep their back numbers of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, kindly send them to our library.

The Vice-President General of Vermont said that the State Regent of Vermont had sent a general invitation for the Vermont State Conference, and expected that the Book of Remembrance would be ready by that time for names at \$50 each, to help raise money for Memorial Continental Hall.

The State Regent of Massachusetts called attention to the work of the chairman of the State Committee to Prevent Desecration of the Flag. A code of the proper use and forbidden abuse of the American flag has been formulated and presented, through this committee, to the school boards of the larger cities of the State, which have adopted them and ordered that they be pasted on the fly leaf of the first histories used in the public schools of the State. The State Regent of Massachusetts said that the National Board might like to accept this as a part of the National Committee work, and that she would gladly send a copy to every State Regent.

The State Regent of Connecticut said that she thoroughly indorsed the work spoken of by the State Regent of Massachusetts, and on motion of the Vice-President General of Mississippi, seconded by the Vice-President General of Pennsylvania, it was voted:

"That we thank Mrs. Dunning for the suggestion, and ask her to have a copy sent to every State Regent and every Vice-President General and the National officers."

The Librarian General, as Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee, then read the following report:

Madam President General and National Board of Management:

We often hear the adage, "A new broom sweeps clean." Your new committee has been doing some vigorous sweeping, and, perhaps, has overturned some cherished ideals. We stand ready, however, to accept criticism—in writing—not over the telephone. Suggestions

from our former committees will be most willingly considered.

From the many inquiries received, there seem to be many among our members who have the manlike idea that cleaning is done by the *fairies* in the "wee sma' hours."

They send in urgent demands to know why certain sofas, rugs, pictures or chairs are not in their specified place at the hour when they or their friends happen to be among the visitors. All housekeepers should know, that while repairs are in progress, floors being waxed, and during stress of work, handsome furniture must often be put aside to save it from possible damage. And, again, much of our artistic furniture will not stand a daily strain and must go occasionally to our workshop.

Another masculine idea which seems to prevail among us is that the chief field for economy is in the domestic department. Many questions come in as to why we need so large a cleaning force—our members not realizing our beautiful palace requires beautiful care. Our stately marble fronts, three of which look on the street, our terraces, marble balustrades and our porticos are a lodging place for the soft coal smoke from two nearby steam laundries—soil from a dumping ground—and during this summer dust from two torn up streets and the excavations in the grounds of the Pan-American Building.

All of this, with the grit and grime incident to a new building, must be thoroughly washed away at frequent intervals. Also the web nests of a curious insect, that insists upon weaving a lining to the roofs of our porticos. *Any one* should know that our lawns and driveways must have daily attention besides the frequent mowing and clipping of the grass.

The constant stream of daily visitors made up of our members from distant Chapters, their relatives, or future members—foreigners of rank and dignitaries who have never seen Memorial Continental Hall, make it necessary that our building and grounds should, as far as possible, be always swept and garnished during the hours when the public are admitted. Our employees have instructions to give every possible attention to our members whom they may find among this throng.

Before leaving the subject of clean sweeping, your committee reports, as their first purchase, by order of the Board—a vacuum cleaner, the Thurman, price \$200, with a guarantee for ten years. So successfully has this machine worked that we have saved \$9 a week in wages during the summer, and our rugs and hangings can now be so thoroughly cleaned as to lessen the danger of moths, which has already become a question to be considered.

Our mail box, also bought by order of the Board, is not quite so satisfactory, but is the best thing we can find for the price—\$35. Only the two sizes are to be found, very large or very small. Your committee was directed to make an inventory of all of our household belongings, with their value. We found that our furniture, draperies, rugs, books, tapestry, ornaments and china are worth some-

where near \$50,000. We decided to take out insurance on \$25,000. Bids were asked from different agents, which were submitted to the officer from the American Security and Trust Company present at our June Board meeting. He advised us to accept the bid from the Thomas J. Fisher Company, which cost us \$22.50 for five years. We also arranged with the American Security and Trust Company to renew the general insurance on our building for five years, \$900 premium on \$200,000.

The frame for the portrait of Martha Washington was selected by our Art Committee from many samples. The price was \$125—by giving our order during the dull season we received a discount of \$25. It is hand-made, and the ornamental corners are in an exquisitely simple design which harmonizes with the character of our building.

Permission for an extra library screen was given in June—the contractor's bid for this was \$50. We made one in our own workshop for about \$6, leaving off unnecessary hardware. So successful was this improvement that the clerks working in the museum during the summer heat asked for two, and the three were all made for less than one would have cost made outside.

You have all observed the doorway is cut into the Curator's Room, giving us a most useful little lobby and adding much to our convenience, and, when finished, will save much wear and tear to the Missouri Room. By order of the Board we wrote our architect and called in the contractor's superintendent for their opinion on the change, and both gave their approval. We then asked for bids, which were from \$50 to \$68 for the mere cutting and placing of the door. Our superintendent after considering the requirements and our own material, announced that our men could do the work if ordered in the summer months for less than \$10. All of these opinions and prices were than submitted to our Executive Committee, who gave the order for the work, which was promptly finished, except for hanging the door, which is ready, but waiting for a decision as to which way it should swing. The hat boxes are moved to the other side; the telephone desk arranged so that it can be used in the entrance hall or the small lobby. This last arrangement costing \$16.25.

Next summer, if our Board gives the order, our house force will take up the installing of an intercommunicating telephone system.

Our Superintendent, Mr. Lewis, has now been with us more than a year. He is a practical mechanic, with a steam engineer's license of the first class. He is an electrician, has a knowledge of plumbing and steamfitting, and knows how a good piece of carpenter's work should be done. He has had a varied experience as chief engineer and general superintendent in other buildings before coming here. He is willing and capable of filling any position on our force and joins in the work when emergencies require. As he lives in the building the affairs are under his supervision night and day. Our workshop in the basement where he directs the work of our janitors

makes us almost independent of outside help. Our ventilating plant, recently installed, was put in at a cost of \$35, when the outside bids were near \$200. Some time we will need another motor at the same price to make our system more complete. Our mothproof closet was arranged from our own material at little cost beyond the price of the Yale lock. Metal chair glides have been put on much of our furniture to save our floors. New and safer locks have been put on our museum cases. Hot water connections have been made between our engine room and kitchen, giving us hot water for luncheons and cleaning purposes, even when our range is not in use. Water pipe and hose connections have been added on the west side of the house for \$16.50 when the bids were \$50. Our floors are being refinished and waxed at about \$3 a room. If done by outsiders they would cost from \$15 to \$20. The impracticable grills covering the radiators are being cut out and arranged with bolts, so that they can be opened when the radiators need attention—twenty-two have been finished. Thirty-eight pieces of our old light-colored office furniture have been repaired and restained for extra pieces to be used by our clerks—the cost for material \$2.50. Several plain wooden chairs have been enameled in ivory for use in our toilet rooms. Sinks, elevator and tank have been painted and enameled, and the signs which you see about the house to direct the public, also the guard ropes for the doors, were made on our premises.

The shelves in the Curator's Storeroom have all been rearranged, and some of our steel stacks added for the storage of lineage books, giving ample room for all stationery supplies. The white, wooden shelves removed from the library are installed in a storeroom and filled with our surplus magazines, all on file and easy of access. Repairs to the roof, sewer pipes, electric lights and fans are constantly looked after, as well as the refitting of doors and windows, always necessary in a new building. All spare time is used in the Herculean task of cleaning out, classifying and labeling the accumulations in our storerooms.

I submit these prosaic details for those who are not in a position to know the many difficulties to be overcome; some of these will soon be at an end. But as new and elaborate furniture is constantly coming in, we must always have a force who can give it intelligent care. We would like to have you understand that this work is in charge of a capable man, who employs and plans for the working force under the direction of the committee in charge of the building.

We submit recommendations for some purchases which are urgently needed:

1st. One hundred folding chairs, to be rented when our hall is used and on other occasions. These can be bought for 63½ cents apiece, let out at a charge of \$10 on each occasion. Our old wooden chairs, bought at 10 cents apiece, which have brought us in such a phenomenal income are literally "*on our last legs*." 2nd. A strip of carpet, to protect the floor of the museum, should be bought, the

price would be about \$1 per yard, if purchased during the January sales.

I ask permission to read an extract from the report of Mrs. Barnes, chairman of the Supervision Committee:

"If the Curator's office could be made the general business office of the building to receive all goods, letters, telegrams, etc., as well as Bureau of Information and the pay office for the building help, a great amount of time, labor and expense could be saved to the Society.

"One thing is certain, that our expenses are not going to grow less, as the business of the Society grows greater, and it is only by conducting our affairs in a systematic, business-like manner that we can stop the little leaks that go to make up the great whole."

In conclusion I will state that your committee intend to bring for your consideration next June a complete plan for the summer work of our force, with estimates for materials to be purchased while the prices are low and careful attention can be given to their selection.

AMARYLLIS GILLET, Chairman,
CLARA ROSSER DENNIS,
MARY L. HARRISON,
ELIZABETH D. EARNEST,
MARIE WILKINSON HODGKINS.

The State Regent of the District of Columbia thought that this report ought to be accepted with thanks, and spoke of the immaculate cleanliness of the building and the attractiveness of the basement, now that it had been cleaned up.

On motion of the Assistant Historian General, seconded by the Vice-President General of Georgia, it was voted:

"That the report be adopted, with its recommendations."

On motion of the Corresponding Secretary General, seconded by the Recording Secretary General, at 1.30 o'clock, it was voted:

"To take a recess of one hour."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 3 p.m. by the President General and the following motion adopted:

"That in accordance with the action of the Twentieth Continental Congress, the President General be authorized to act for the Board of Management with the Chairman of the Magazine Committee in making a contract for two years for the publication of the magazine."

The Registrar General stated that she had the names of five more applicants to present, and on motion of the Vice-President General of Delaware it was voted that these names be added to the list of those admitted at this meeting.

The Vice-President General of Delaware proposed that the Committee on Marking the Rooms, of which she was a member, be given authority by the board to go ahead and do this work as she was anxious that it should be finished before the next Congress.

On motion of the Vice-President General

of Delaware, seconded by the Treasurer General, it was voted:

"That the committee be authorized to go ahead and give the order for marking of the doors."

The Recording Secretary General reported the receipt of a reply from Mr. McDowell to the letter which the Board had authorized her to send to him, in which he said that by applying to the New York City Library, to which institution he had given the original manuscript history of the organization of the Sons of the American Revolution and by paying some one to go there and copy it, that we could have the copy which we ought to have.

The President General stated that she had asked Mrs. Bowron, who lives in New York, to investigate and report upon this matter.

On motion of the Assistant Historian General, seconded by the Historian General, it was voted:

"That the matter of Mr. McDowell's History be deferred until after receiving Mrs. Bowron's report."

The President General spoke of the tragic death during the summer, through a railroad accident, of the wife of Dr. Walcott, of the Smithsonian Institution, to whom we are under great obligations in regard to our relics, and suggested some action of sympathy by the Board.

On motion of the Corresponding Secretary General, seconded by the Treasurer General, it was voted:

"That a letter of sympathy be sent to Dr. Walcott in the loss of his wife."

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters then read the following letter and statement:

"October 4, 1911.

"My Dear Mrs. Mann: Will you kindly read the enclosed statement to the Board, with my regret that this condition makes it necessary for me to seek other than clerical employment, and the assurance of my warm appreciation of the constant kindness and courtesy shown me by every officer since my employment by the Society.

"(Signed) HELEN P. KANE.

Copy.

"NAVAL DISPENSARY,

"WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4, 1911.

"To Whom It May Concern: This is to certify that I have examined the eyes of Mrs. Helen P. Kane and find that she has lost the use of the left eye from choroidal changes and the vision of the right eye is now threatened from incipient cataract.

"(Signed) E. M. SHIFF, M.D."

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters said that this was a great loss to her, but that Mrs. Kane had offered to be of assistance in any way possible and expressed the hope that we would be able to find something for Mrs. Kane to do in this building.

On motion of the Vice-President General of New Jersey, seconded by the State Regent of Maryland, it was voted:

"That the Board of Management express to Mrs. Helen Kane its sorrow upon hearing of her affliction, and its deep appreciation of the valuable work she has rendered to the Society during all the years since she has been in its employ."

The State Regent of New York suggested the following addition to this motion:

"That Mrs. Kane be retained in the office of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters as consulting clerk."

The State Regent of the District of Columbia said that on account of her thorough knowledge of the work her advice would be invaluable.

A discussion followed in regard to the salary for this position, and also for the clerk who would take Mrs. Kane's place and for the assistant whom she would need.

The Librarian General stated that no more money would be spent than at present if the assistant were given \$30 and Mrs. Kane \$50 and Mrs. Wiber continued at the same salary. The State Regent of the District of Columbia stated that the committee appointed could call a meeting, go out and bring in a report.

The Assistant Historian General moved that this matter be left to the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters and the Committee on Salaries.

Upon motion of the Vice-President General of Illinois, duly seconded, it was voted:

"That all clerks be required to report in their respective offices promptly at 9 o'clock, and that this motion rescinds all privileges granted by former action of the board."

The Vice-President General of Michigan, as Chairman of the Committee on Salaries, then reported as follows:

"As soon as possible after receiving my appointment from our President General as Chairman of the Committee on Clerks' Salaries, I sent a circular letter to each national officer asking that a list of the clerks in their various offices, with duties and salaries, be sent to me at their earliest convenience. I was much pleased with the prompt and satisfactory responses received.

"From these facts I had prepared concise typewritten statements, which were sent to each member of the committee. Also I asked the members of the committee to meet me Tuesday evening, October 3, which they did, six of them being present. We discussed the subject as thoroughly as we could, but, being uncertain in some points, it was voted to report progress and ask for more explicit instructions from the National Board.

"We also agreed to suggest to the board the following motion:

"That heads of offices report the conditions in their offices to the National Board. The Board will then refer the question to the Committee on Salaries and Duties of Clerks."

"EMMA S. BRAYTON,
"Chairman."

On motion of the Vice-President General of Delaware, seconded by the Chaplain General, it was voted:

"That the report of the Committee on Salaries be accepted."

A discussion followed in regard to the work needing to be accomplished by the Salaries Committee, and the Assistant Historian General moved:

"That the matter of clerks for office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters be left to Mrs. Mann and the Committee on Clerks' Salaries."

The Registrar General said that she would like to amend by adding that they report to this meeting.

After some discussion in regard to the amount of the salaries to be paid the clerks in the office of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, the Assistant Historian General again read her motion, which was seconded by the Registrar General, and carried.

The Historian General stated that between two and three thousand dollars had been paid by Chapters and individuals for the furniture, which the members of the Board had seen displayed in the Banquet Hall, but that it was difficult to arouse interest in the wall decoration and window draperies. To completely furnish the Banquet Hall, china and silver were also needed, and the Board was asked to authorize the sending of a new circular letter to the Chapters.

The State Regent of West Virginia thought that this circular letter should tell of everything needed for the Banquet Hall.

On motion of the State Regent of Massachusetts, seconded by the Vice-President Generals of Pennsylvania and Tennessee, it was voted:

"That the Chairman of the Banquet Hall Committee be authorized to send a notice to all Chapters of the need of funds for finishing and furnishing the Banquet Hall."

The Registrar General then offered the following motion, which was seconded by the Treasurer General and the Chaplain General, and carried:

"That Miss Olive C. Wadlin be employed as the Official Stenographer at a salary of \$85 per month."

The Recording Secretary General spoke of the demand for information in regard to the work of our organization, and moved:

"That the Vice-President General from Illinois be authorized to write an article giving this information, and that it be printed for general distribution."

Seconded and carried.

On motion of the Librarian General, seconded by the Treasurer General, it was voted:

"That the pay of Estes Scott, the young colored man who has charge of the telephone and elevator, be raised from \$20 to \$25, and his time be increased two hours each day."

The State Regent of Illinois then offered the following motion:

"That the office of Curator be reorganized and be hereafter known as the Business Office; that such Business Office be operated under the control and management of the Committee on Building and Grounds, and that a clerk be detailed by the Treasurer General from her

office to attend to the finances and general business affairs of such Business Office."

Seconded by the Treasurer General, the Vice-President General of Tennessee and the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

The President General stated that she wished this motion thoroughly understood, and at her request the State Regent of Illinois read it again.

The vote was then taken and the motion declared adopted.

The President General explained that as the clerk to be detailed from the Treasurer General's office would attend to the affairs of the Business Office, the Curator and the Curator's clerk would no longer be needed and would lose their places.

On motion of the Registrar General, seconded by the Vice-President General of Tennessee and the Chaplain General, it was voted:

"That the Curator and the Clerk in the Curators' office be given one month's extra vacation with pay."

The State Regent of the District of Columbia stated that she had been at work during the summer on matters connected with the Chalkley records. A prospectus, to send to all interested in that kind of work, had been written and printed, but would not be read to the Board, as it would take time. A larger prospectus for the Daughters of the American Revolution had also been prepared. Two printers had been consulted; their propositions differed widely. The State Regent of the District of Columbia still further stated that it could not be told just yet when this work could be done, but that when the money was at hand it would be turned over to the Treasurer General. She hoped that something could be done before February, and thought that the privilege of taking out the copies in the Librarian General's possession should be gotten so that she could give one to the printer selected and have the other one herself for proofreading.

The President General asked if this conformed with what Congress had ordered, and stated that she did not think that the Board was at liberty to give any one permission to print.

The State Regent of New York stated that she understood that the Board had done so at the June meeting. The President General stated that no motion of the Board could stand against the action of Congress, and that she thought the Board had acted under a misapprehension. The President General further stated that there could be no objection to the raising of the money.

The Vice-President General of Connecticut asked that the motion of Congress be read.

The Recording Secretary General read the following motion:

"I therefore move that the records be kept in the possession of the Librarian General of the Society; that the transcript of said records be completed and reported in full to the twenty-first Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in April, 1912."

The Vice-President General of Illinois stated

that she was sure that the State Regent of the District of Columbia had no reason to be discouraged, as she had added materially to the facilities for publishing these records by seeing the printers and getting the prices.

The State Regent of Massachusetts stated that, if it were in order, she would like to make the following motion:

"That this Board, with the approval of Congress, authorize Mrs. Lockwood to make the report upon the publication and printing of the Chalkley manuscripts at the twenty-first Congress."

The President General stated that, according to Congress the Librarian General has to make the report.

The Librarian General then made the following motion, which was seconded by the Corresponding Secretary General and carried:

"That Mrs. Lockwood unite with the Librarian General in her report to Congress."

The Vice-President General of Mississippi, as Chairman of the Publication Committee, reported as follows:

Madam President General and Ladies of the National Board:

The work with which the Publication Committee has been engaged since April is the publishing of the Proceedings of the last Congress and of the new Directory.

The contract for printing both books was given to Byron S. Adams—he being the lowest bidder—and the work being done at less cost per page than ever before, and in less time than the contract allowed.

The bill for the Proceedings has been paid, a copy has been sent to every National officer and to every Chapter Regent, and many have been sold. I have here a copy of the Proceedings bound in cloth to present to the National Society through the National Board with the compliments of the printer.

It gives me great pleasure to submit to you to-day twenty-five bound copies of the Directory, with the assurance that the supplement will be completed by the last of this week. The remaining copies of the Directory will be completed on or before contract time, October 15, but your Committee feels that it will be a pleasure to the members of the Board to take home with them a copy of the Directory, and we are glad to be able to present the result of the labors of your Committee since the last Board meeting.

The work on the Directory began immediately after the Proceedings were published, and in view of the fact that many of the members of the Committee were out of town and not able to attend to this work, it was deemed wise to appoint a sub-committee of the Publication Committee to compile the material for the Directory, which arduous work was completed a few days ago.

This Directory contains the names of all members on the rolls October 1, 1911; the last National number was 87,482.

The names of members admitted October 4,

1911, can be found in the Supplement, making a total of 88,512.

The names of all *Real Daughters* are printed in capitals to distinguish them.

Cost of compiling 1908 Directory....\$2,339.96

Cost of compiling 1911 Directory up to October 1.....1,878.83

\$461.13

During the summer all the cards in the Card Catalogue have been copied and compared, arranged according to States and corrected by the lists sent in by the different Chapters. Arrangements were made with the printer so that after he had completed his work we could retain the cards in our possession. These have been placed in the old Card Catalogue, and if kept up-to-date will be of great assistance to those who have offices on the second floor and save unnecessary steps.

In addition to the necessary work of transcribing, comparing and reading proof of over 68,000 names, we have made, as far as practicable, corrections in the Card Catalogue, as well as in the cards for the Directory, between eight and nine thousand changes in all. In spare moments, while one section of clerks were waiting for another, various rare documents and manuscript records, copied from county seats in Pennsylvania, which have never been printed, were typewritten. As soon as they have been compared they will be presented to the Society.

These manuscript records comprise four or five hundred pages of typewriting, and contain a vast amount of valuable information hitherto practically inaccessible.

I am glad to inform you that while this necessary correction of the Card Catalogue and the transcription of these invaluable records (work costing several hundred dollars) was done by clerks in their vacant time while working on Directory, and was included in the charge for the Directory, the entire expense for compiling the Directory, with over fourteen thousand more names than the last one, is between four and five hundred dollars less; or one thousand dollars less than it would have been if contracted for on the same terms as the other one was. All bills up to Saturday, September 30, have been paid, and by the end of this week the entire work will be finished.

In regard to the price of the Directory it has always been sold for \$1, and it is only right that the price should be within the reach of all Daughters of the American Revolution who need it; but the enormous increase in numbers has entailed great additional cost, and as I am informed that many outside of our Society purchase this book, I suggest that a charge of \$5 per volume be made for the book, except when sold to a member of the Society. This will reimburse us in a measure for the extra expense.

Here is Mr. Adam's estimate, which has been approved.

He has done faithful, good work at a fair price, and the Committee recommend that he be paid promptly.

1,000 copies per estimate of May 13,	
1,584 pages at \$1.64*.....	\$2,597.76
Extra cost of stamping on backbone..	40.00
Alterations	306.75
	<hr/> \$2,944.51

In this connection I desire to state that I did not charge for all of the time required for the alterations, due to the fact that some of the time was used in making corrections of errors of our typesetters.

(Signed) B. S. ADAMS.

Further, in regard to the work of the Publication Committee—although out of town—I have written more than 600 letters this summer in regard to the work—some days as many as twenty or twenty-five letters—and I can truly say I am heartily glad it is finished. But not on me has the brunt of this work fallen, but on the compilers here in town. They have labored unceasingly all through the hot days to make for you an exact, complete and creditable Directory.

Such faithful, untiring, capable, and unselfish service should be recognized and rewarded. Mrs. Draper read all the proof of the Proceedings unaided, thereby saving the Society quite a goodly sum. Many have spoken to me about this sacrifice of ease and comfort and time on part of Mrs. Draper and Mrs. Horace McIntosh, and have suggested that our Society remunerate the compilers, as has been done heretofore—but when I broached the subject to Mrs. Draper she firmly declined to *even consider* such a thing. She said her work had been done through loyalty and interest in the Society and in the Committee, and she would receive *no* compensation. She has claimed my promise not to recommend such compensation, but we do recommend, ladies, that the National Board express in words, the appreciation we all feel for such very able and welcome long continued service.

In conclusion, I recommend:

1. That the Board authorize the Treasurer to pay Mr. Adam's bill for Directory promptly.

2. That the Directory be sold to all others, besides the members of the Society, at \$5, and that when lists of Chapter Regents be ordered the Directory be sent instead.

3. That the Board thank Mrs. Draper and Mrs. McIntosh for their indispensable services.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH HOWARD JONES,
Chairman.

(MRS. EGBERT JONES.)

On motion of the Vice-President General of Tennessee, seconded by the Vice-President General of Delaware, it was voted:

"That the report be accepted with thanks."

The President General stated that Mrs. Draper had refused \$50 a week for several months on genealogical work in order to do this work.

On motion of the Vice-President General of New Jersey, seconded by the Vice-President

Generals of Pennsylvania and of Delaware, it was voted:

"That the Board of Management express to Mrs. Draper and Mrs. McIntosh its appreciation of their faithful, patient work in connection with the Directory."

The Vice-President General of Georgia, as Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics, reported as follows:

Madam President General and Ladies of the

National Board of Management:

In obedience of the action of the June Board meeting, new and better locks have been installed on the cases for the Revolutionary Relics in the museum of this building. After investigating the matter, Mr. Lewis, Superintendent of the building, found that Yale locks would not suit our cases, and he therefore purchased Eagle locks from a local firm at four dollars and fifty cents (\$4.50) per dozen.

The iron fire back (1660) from the Gen. Benjamin Lincoln House, Hingham, presented by Mrs. Dunning, State Regent of Massachusetts, for Mr. Samuel Crosby, was installed in the fireplace of the Museum, June 8, after the adjournment of the meeting.

A number of letters have been received and answered. They, for the most part, offered for sale old bills of the early money used in our country, old letters from personages famous in history (including one from General Washington), and an old paper, a copy of the Ulster County, N. Y., *Gazette*. There being no fund for the purchase of relics, I was obliged to reply to the letters to that effect.

Several letters have been received from Mr. Morris Dunn, relative to a sampler, and two silver Colonial teaspoons, which he presented on behalf of his niece, Mrs. Lotta Hempstead, of Stanton, Mich., in 1909, to an officer of this Society. The gentleman desires to have the articles photographed. The following letter from Mr. Dunn is self-explanatory:

"1012 TENTH STREET, N. W.,

"WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14, 1911.

"MISS ANNA C. BENNING,

"1420 BROAD STREET, COLUMBUS, GA.,

"Chairman, Committee on Revolutionary Relics, Society, D. A. R.

"I desire very much to locate a 'sampler' and two silver Colonial teaspoons (for the purpose of having them photographed), and which I presented to your Society in the year 1909 in the name of my niece, Mrs. Lotta D. Hempstead, of Stanton, Mich.

"The spoons were delivered to Miss Mecum at the Ebbitt House, this city, and an order for the delivery of the sampler was given at the same time. The order was to the proper authorities of Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, where the sampler had been placed for safe keeping in the room of Colonial relics.

"I was much surprised to learn that no information whatever could be given me concerning these articles at Independence Hall, this city, and still more so, to learn from my niece that no acknowledgment of their receipt had been received by her, and while I have no apprehensions of their safety, and realize that they are undoubtedly safely laid away,

* Same as last one.

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simply overlooked, I respectfully ask that they be located that I may have the privilege of having them photographed.

"Most respectfully,

"MORRIS DUNN."

The Curator does not seem to know where these articles are. They came into the possession of the Society before my connection with the work.

Mr. Dunn seems very much concerned about them, and I will thank anyone here for any information in respect to that sampler and those two silver Colonial teaspoons. I will also ask what is the custom of the Society in regard to intrusting relics to parties to be photographed, or for other purposes.

After the adjournment of the June meeting I went to the Smithsonian Institute for the purpose of seeing our relics there. I could get no list of the articles and could not tell in every instance whether they were loans or gifts. I did not know to whom to apply for this information. It seems to me that these articles should be catalogued and described. I spent part of five days at the Institute examining relics and endeavoring to get accurate data regarding them, and with only partial success. The difficulty in Mr. Dunn's donations emphasizes the necessity of a complete and accurate catalogue, and I therefore recommend that the Board authorize this work by suitable, reliable persons who shall be bonded.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA CAROLINE BENNING,
*Chairman, Committee on
Revolutionary Relics.*

The Vice-President General of Georgia stated that she had had a list made of the Revolutionary relics in the museum.

On motion of the Vice-President General of Tennessee, seconded by the Vice-President General of Pennsylvania, the report was adopted with its recommendation.

The State Regent of New York stated that the new Chapter, "Schenectada," will probably have a charter membership of 100, if not over.

The Vice-President General of Pennsylvania, as Chairman of the Auditing Committee, reported that she had our audit up to September only, as, owing to the illness of two of the clerks of the Audit Company, the September audit could not be given to us at this time. By a motion adopted at the June meeting the Auditing Committee was given full power to employ a new Audit Company, if they saw fit, but the expenditure of money was not authorized by the motion, and as to get other audit companies to look over our work would require the payment of traveling expenses, etc., the Chairman recommended that this Audit Company be continued.

On motion of the State Regent of Massachusetts, duly seconded, it was voted:

"That the report be accepted with the recommendation."

The following motion was offered by the State Regent of Massachusetts, seconded by the Vice-President General of Pennsylvania and the Chaplain General, and carried:

"That no clerk be admitted to the building between the hours of 6 o'clock p.m. Saturday

and 9 o'clock a.m. Monday, and that this motion rescinds all privileges granted by former action of the Board."

The President General stated that she would like the permission of the Board to appoint Mrs. Charles H. Deere, of Illinois, who had been devoted to Continental Hall all these years, as Vice-Chairman of Continental Hall Committee.

It was then voted:

"That Mrs. Charles H. Deere be appointed Vice-Chairman of Memorial Continental Hall Committee."

The Treasurer General asked that the November Board meeting be postponed from the first day of November to a later date.

On motion of the Treasurer General, seconded by the Registrar General, it was voted:

"That the November meeting be postponed until the 8th."

On motion of the Treasurer General, seconded by the Recording Secretary General, it was voted:

"That the Treasurer's clerks be allowed to use left-over vacation of last year."

The Vice-President General of Tennessee brought up the matter of a Daughters of the American Revolution marker for the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, and the State Regents of Pennsylvania and of Virginia took part in the discussion which followed.

The State Regent of Virginia said that every time this matter had been brought up in Congress it had been deemed best to leave it to the State to decide, and she thought it might be just left that way.

The Vice-President General of Illinois, in behalf of the National Committee in charge of the work originated by Mrs. Block, exhibited one of the certificates which Caldwell & Co. had sent that morning, as requested by telegram. She spoke of eight impressions being required to complete a certificate, and of the beautiful way our ribbon is being reproduced for the border, and read the following paragraphs from Mrs. Block's new circular:

"The price of certificate is \$1, and in addition 5 cents for mailing. Seventy-five cents from each certificate sold will be applied on our indebtedness. The remaining twenty-five cents will be used to pay for the certificate, all printed matter and stationery, stenographic and clerical work, and expert penmen, who will write the name of Daughter, national number, also names of four ancestors. (If additional names are desired for ancestors, ten cents extra will be charged for engraving each name.)

"Remittances must be made by postal or money order or by draft on Chicago or New York banks. If checks are used on local banks a charge will be made by Chicago banks of ten cents for collecting same.

"It is my desire that everything pertaining to the certificate issue be fully understood by all Daughters. As previously stated, to issue the one hundred thousand certificates now being printed will cost \$25,000. It is not my intention to retain the entire \$25,000 from first sales, but when a certificate is sold I will retain twenty-five cents and pay on our national

indebtedness seventy-five cents. Whenever seven thousand certificates are disposed of, I will retain twenty-five cents per copy, or \$1,750 for expense, as previously set forth, and the Society will receive seventy-five cents each, or \$5,250, to pay one note and interest, as the trust company permits the payment of \$5,000 at any time."

The President General asked if the members of the board understood distinctly what Mrs. Block had proposed to do? The Vice-President General of Pennsylvania said that it had not been generally understood that this is a certificate gotten up to raise money for Memorial Continental Hall, and has nothing to do with our membership.

The Vice-President General of Illinois stated that it was not necessary, but a nice thing to have, like our identification pin.

The State Regent of the District of Columbia said that it was one of the best things ever done to raise money.

The members of the board generally expressed satisfaction at having the misunderstandings in regard to this certificate cleared up, as so many questions had been asked them about it.

The members of the Salaries Committee having returned to the room, the Chairman reported as follows:

"We would recommend that Mrs. Kane be retained as consulting clerk at a salary of \$50 a month; that Mrs. Wiber fill Mrs. Kane's place at \$60 a month, and the selection of an assistant at \$1 per day be left to Mrs. Mann."

On motion of the Registrar General, seconded by the Vice-President Generals of Pennsylvania and of Delaware, it was voted: "That the recommendations of the Salary Committee be accepted."

The President General stated that she had received a communication from a lady in Massachusetts asking that the board send greetings to her mother, Mrs. Carpenter, who had just had her one hundred and fifth birthday.

On motion of the Vice-President General of Tennessee it was voted:

"That the Corresponding Secretary General be empowered to send her these greetings."

The Registrar General read requests for pensions for two Real Daughters, Mrs. Hershey and Mrs. Phoebe Jane Lemon Hungate, and mentioned a letter from Georgia which told of a Mrs. Mary Proctor, ninety years old, a Real Daughter of the American Revolution, who had been discovered in a humble, one-room cabin, with her daughter.

On motion of the State Regent of Massachusetts, seconded by the Registrar General, it was voted:

"That the requests for pensions for the two Real Daughters be granted."

The Corresponding Secretary General then read the following communications: A letter from the State Regent of California; the discussion which followed was stricken from the records on motion of the Vice-President General of New Jersey.

A letter from Mr. Desha Breckenridge in regard to Miss Desha's pin, and on motion of

the Registrar General, seconded by the State Regent of the District of Columbia, it was voted:

"That Miss Desha's pin be given to us conditionally, as stated in Mr. Breckenridge's letter."

A letter from Caldwell asking to be furnished with a list of new members and offering to pay for the same. On motion of the State Regent of Massachusetts, seconded by the Registrar General, it was voted:

"That Caldwell & Co. be furnished a type-written list of new members admitted each month upon payment of the usual price."

A letter from George Amy in regard to painting portraits, one from Mary E. Dewey, asking for contributions to National Home in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and one from Mrs. Peck, of Mt. Vernon, N. H., in regard to a ritual, were on motion voted to be laid on the table.

The President General stated that she had been visited at her summer home by an interesting woman who had established in Marquette, Mich., a charitable home for young women. The Home is well endowed, and she simply requested the indorsement of our organization.

On motion of the State Regent of Massachusetts, seconded by the Assistant Historian General, it was voted:

"That the Board of Management, N. S., D. A. R., indorse the work of the Home and College for Friendless Women and Girls at Marquette, Mich."

The Vice-President General of Tennessee said that, before adjournment, she wished to give our beloved President General a rising vote of thanks for her graciousness and for the beautiful luncheon given us to-day. (Rising vote.)

The State Regent of Virginia extended an invitation to the members of the Board to attend the State Conference on the 12th and 13th of October, and the Vice-President General added her second to that invitation.

On motion of the Vice-President General of Georgia, these ladies were given a vote of thanks.

The Recording Secretary General stated that she had received a communication from the former Vice-President General of Colorado, who asked that the minutes of April 15 be corrected.

The \$10 was given by Mrs. Wheaton for the gold plate which marks one of the stage boxes—the Colorado box.

On motion of the State Regent of New York, seconded by the Registrar General, it was voted:

"That the change asked for by Mrs. Campbell, of Colorado, in the minutes of April 15, be granted."

The President General stated that she had received a communication from a lady who is a member of an Iowa Chapter. She has been in Japan and China, and writes urging us to try to get a State Regent appointed in China and Japan for the organization of Chapters there.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters stated that Mrs.

Kane wished to express to the Board her grateful appreciation of its action this afternoon, in retaining her in the office of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters at a salary of \$50, and said that she promised to do no clerical work at all as Advisory Clerk.

On motion of the Registrar General, seconded by the Vice-President General of New Jersey, it was voted:

"That the Recording Secretary General be authorized to have indexed and bound the printed minutes of the National Board of Management and the Proceedings of past Congresses taken from copies of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE."

The motions were then read by the Registrar General and the Recording Secretary General.

On motion of the Assistant Historian General, seconded by the Vice-President General of Mississippi, it was voted:

"That the Recording Secretary General be authorized to bring the information regarding Memorial Continental Hall up to date, and publish a hand book to be sold for the benefit of the Society."

The President General spoke of the illness

of Mrs. Guernsey, the State Regent of Kansas, and Mrs. Noel, of Mississippi, who had gone through a very severe operation, and asked that some little message be sent them, which it was voted to do at once, the motion having been made by the Vice-President General of Tennessee, and seconded by the Vice-President General of Georgia.

The Corresponding Secretary General said that she had asked that the salary of her clerk be raised and that this had not been acted upon, and further stated that this clerk has a very responsible position, attending to the clerical work of the Finance Committee, as well as the work of the Corresponding Secretary General's office. The Librarian General stated that until a decision was reached in regard to the mode of procedure for the Salaries Committee, it was impossible to raise this one clerk's salary.

After some discussion of this matter (no action taken) on motion of the Vice-President General of Georgia, the meeting was adjourned *sine die*.

Respectfully submitted,

MARIE WILKINSON HODGKINS,

Recording Secretary General.

Approved February 7, 1912.

A GENEALOGY OF THE WARNE FAMILY IN AMERICA, Principally the Descendants of Thomas Warne, born 1652, died 1722; One of the Twenty-four Proprietors of East New Jersey. By George Warne Labaw. Octavo 701 pages. Illus. Frank Allaben Genealogical Company, New York. Price cloth, \$6.50; morocco, \$8.50; postage, 30 cents. Address Rev. George Warne Labaw, R.R. No. 1, Paterson, N. J.

This is an excellent and comprehensive genealogy of an old New Jersey family whose members may now be found in nearly every section of the country. The volume bears strong evidence of the conscientious and painstaking labor of the compiler, whose work, after many years of research, is now offered to all interested in genealogy.

In the preparation, court records have been freely used, many wills, deeds, and inventories are given in full—the military records are unusually complete, and the reader is referred by volume and page to all written and printed authorities consulted.

In the appendix the lines are traced of Warnes, who may or may not be descendants of Thomas Warne and Mary (Lord) Carhart. Notes on some of the allied families include the Allen, Brown, Lord, Willett, and Stout family, the last named being the descendants of the Penelope Van Princess or Princis, who was shipwrecked off the Jersey coast and nearly killed by the Indians after landing.

An index of over four thousand names completes a volume which should be found in all genealogical collections, as well as in the possession of Warne descendants.

The Editor regrets that owing to the voluminous minutes of the National Board of Management all State Conference Reports and many other matters of interest have been crowded out.

This being leap year, it may not be amiss, as showing the antiquity of woman's rights in the matter of "popping the question," to quote the following passage from a law passed in Scotland in 1288: "It is statut and ordaint that during the rein of hir maist blissit Megeste, for ilk yeare knowne as lepe year, ilk mayden ladye of bothe high and lowe estait shall hae liberte to bespeke ye man she likes."

MANY letters have been received by the Orange Mountain Chapter, Orange, N. J., asking for the title of the book from which they are reading at Chapter meetings. It is: "A Landmark History of New York," by Albert Ulmann. D. Appleton & Co., publishers.

